The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE ROUTE in Allegheny City, heretofore served by Mr. GIBSON, has passed into other hands. For the next few days irregularities may occur. Persons who do not receive their paper as usual will confer a favor by leaving word in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mahoning Oil Region—Flattering Prospects of Well Owners—Strike in Westmoreland County—Prospects in Washington, Clarion, and Fayette Counties.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOWELLSVILLE, January 4, 1865.

I arrived at Lowellsville, a flourishing village on the Mahoning creek, this morning, and find it to be in the land of oil. The first well that came under my notice was that of Messrs. Brown & Watson, which now produces, free of expense to the owners, twenty-five dollars per week. The next farm I visited was Thomas Henley's. On it I found five wells in operation and going down. From one of them a dark colored oil was flowing steadily, and the others have all a good show of oil; one is seven hundred feet deep, and another four hundred and fifty feet deep. On the James McWilliams farm adjoining there are two wells, from which oil is gathered by the barrel with sand pumps, neither of them having ever been pumped. Samuel Robinson has three wells on his farm, the Strawbridge well and two others, one being down two hundred and eighty feet. The Strawbridge well is only one hundred and seventy feet in depth, and has produced ten barrels in twenty-four hours. One well is down four hundred feet, from which flows oil and salt water. Next in turn is the farm of Andrew Small, on which are four wells. One known as Fort Sumter has produced as high as five barrels per day. The other three have a good show of oil, but have not been pumped. Across the Mahoning, is the Holliday & McBride farm, on which there are four wells, but none of them have ever been pumped. Of these three have a fine show of oil—the other being only one hundred feet in depth. The Walter's farm adjoining has one well on it, known as the Powers well, which has yielded considerable oil. The company have started a salt works, and pump oil and manufacture salt. I next visited the Bruce farm, on which are two wells. One down three hundred and fifty feet produces two barrels per day, and the other down two hundred and fifty feet has a good show of oil. The oil prospects of Mahoning creek are highly flattering.

JANUARY 5th.

In continuation of my trip on the Mahoning, I visited the Cook farm, now owned by a New York company. It has one good well, but has not been pumped. The company intend to commence operation as soon as the weather will permit. On the farm of Robert Angers, across the creek, there has been no boring done, yet it discharges gas constantly from the centre of a pond. This farm has been sold to a party who are getting ready to operate. On the Douglass farm there is one well down 600 feet. The derrick caught fire, a few days since, from oil and gas, and burned down. Oil and salt water is flowing regularly. Below this well a few feet, is the Thornburg well, 280 feet deep. This well has a fine show of oil. They gather oil from this well now and sell it.

The Phillips well comes next. This well also has oil in it. Opposite these wells are the Aston farms. On one of these is one well with a good show of oil. On the other are two wells; one known as the Weyman and Allen well, near an ancient oil spring, and down seven hundred feet, with a good show of oil. Below is the Crawford well, which is down seven hundred feet, and salt works built, where they have manufactured considerable salt. Then comes the brick yard well, some seven hundred feet deep, with a good show of oil, put down by the Phillips.

Then comes the Parks Farm, which has been purchased by an Eastern Company. There are two wells on this, with a large show of oil, but never pumped. Next in order is the Wallace Farm, with two wells.

Next the Philip Lamb Farm comes in. This has been purchased by a Company in Philadelphia and New York, in which A. T. Stewart, the great dry goods man, is interested. This is where the Lawrence Salt Works are located. This Company had made arrangements to drill the well deeper, but finding some difficulty, have commenced new wells. Having a large working capital to develop the land, it is supposed they will realize their most sanguine expectations. The next farm is Peter Lambs. Several parties have been negotiating for this farm, but the owner won't sell. Adjoining this is the Kirk farm. This was recently purchased by a New York company who will proceed to develop the oil. The Davis farm, adjoining the Kirk farm, was also recently purchased by Mr. Phillips. There is said to be fine indications of oil on this farm as there is one or more deep ravines on it.

The Gulick farm has one well three hundred feet deep, with a fine show of oil. It is said a barrel can be dipped from the top of this well every morning. It was never tubed. Large sums of money have been offered for this farm and refused. A short distance below this comes the Frisbee Farm, convenient to which is the largest oil spring I have ever seen. They told me this was an old spring. The oil can be seen at any time in the year on this farm. There is one well down 200 feet. I learn that the bottom land, embracing some 60 acres, of this farm, has been purchased by some parties in the town of Newcastle, who intend operating it.

It is reported that the Cleveland Cherry Valley Oil Company struck on their Allegheny river tract, last week, what, from a few hours observation, bids fair to prove a 120 barrel well. The oil came spouting forth at the rate of three barrels in a half hour, and continued giving oil and water until it was stopped to effect some changes in the machinery. This well is down 800 feet, a second well is down 200 feet, and a third is being sunk on the valley property.

Late News Items.

A dispatch says that the blockade running steamer Julia, with four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was captured on her way from Charleston to Nassau, by the Acacia. Value of prize $200,000.

It is reported from Richmond that rebel troops have been sent to Branchville, S. C., to check Sherman's northward movement.

Rebel papers say that Hood has crossed the Tennessee, but that his troops are suffering for commissary supplies.

The U. S. steamer Lillian, on the 26th ult., observed the pirate vessel, the Olustee, which had left Wilmington on the 25th, but upon discovering that she had five large guns prudence dictated the abandonment of the chase.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that the damage to the salt works will be repaired long before the railroad.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says Moseby is recovering.

Advices from Mexico set forth that Maximillian's troops were making progress in various directions, and that the Belgian legion, for service in the Imperial Army, entered the city of Mexico on the 10th ult.

Mr. Greely telegraphs from Washington to the *Tribune* that Mr. Stanton had nothing to do with stopping the Blairs going to Dixie.

The St. Domingo papers of the latest dates are filled with proclamations of victories over the Spanish invaders.

A special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says that on Tuesday John C. Fremont was appointed Minister to France.

The Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, is elected United States Senator for six years from March next.

A dispatch says that Kilpatrick has seized Hardeeville, on the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad.

Captain L. H. Bailey, of the 103d Ohio Volunteers, arrived in Boston on Tuesday night with a guard of three men, having in charge three rebel generals, captured during Thomas's recent successes against the rebel army under Hood in Tennessee. These generals are Major General Edward Johnson, Brigadier General Thomas B. Smith, and Brigadier General H. R. Jackson. They wore grey overcoats and slouched hats, without any insignia of rank, and throughout the journey have behaved like gentlemen, as they are, in marked contrast with some of their predecessors. Major General Johnson was captured at the battle in the Wilderness, last May, when in command of the "Stonewall Division" of Ewell's Corps, and was exchanged but a few weeks ago.

The Meadville *Republican* says that through the blunder of one of the conspirators, it leaked out that a gang of desperate characters had formed a plan to rob the First National Bank of that place, and the residences of several wealthy citizens in the eastern part of the county. On Thursday night a descent was made upon the rendezvous of the desperados, near Townville, and two of the party were captured, together with a large lot of counterfeit script, burglar's and counterfeiter's implements. The men were brought to town and had a hearing, but in default of $2 000 bail each, were committed to jail.

HOW TO MAKE TWO ENDS MEET.—The price of board in Albany is five dollars a day, and the pay of members of the Legislature three. How to meet expenses seems to be a question that troubles some innocent souls who are not members. But it don't trouble those who are a particle. The only thing about it is, the passage or defeat of the Broadway Railway Bill will be correspondingly more expensive.

CITY MATTERS.

ORGANIZATION OF CITY COUNCILS.—The new Councils met yesterday morning, in their respective chambers, in the City Buildings. The Select Council was called to order by E. S. Morrow, Clerk, after which the returns of the recent election were read and approved. The following members answered to their names:

First Ward,	Thompson R.
Coffin G. W.	*Sixth Ward,*
Rees James.	Coursin I. N.
Second Ward,	McLaughlin J. T.
Phillips William.	*Seventh Ward,*
Third Ward,	
Herdman James.	*Eighth Ward,*
Fourth Ward,	White H. E.
McAuley James.	Morrow Samuel.
Fifth Ward,	*Ninth Ward,*
McClintock A.	Young J. B.

James McAuley, Esq., on motion of Mr. Phillips, was elected President by acclamation. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Phillips, after which Mr. McAuley returned his thanks in a brief and appropriate address for the honor conferred, this being the eleventh time he had been chosen to preside over this body. The new members present were then sworn in. E. S. Morrow, Esq., was unanimously chosen Clerk, and Col. E. F. Pratt was, by unanimous vote, continued as Messenger.

COMMON COUNCIL.—H. McMaster, Esq., Clerk, called the members to order, when the returns of the late election were read and approved. The following members answered to their names:—

First Ward.	Ardary F.
Fryer A.	King John Mc.
McQuewan A. B.	Harris Thomas.
Second Ward.	*Sixth Ward.*
Steel Thomas.	Bole H. M.
O'Neill Daniel.	Hunnicutt B. B.
Third Ward.	McCandless A. G.
Mish John.	Rebman John.
Bown James.	*Seventh Ward.*
McKeown John.	Frederick M.
Reineman Louis.	*Eighth Ward.*
Dakers Richard.	Leonard R. J.
Fourth Ward.	Mawhinney James.
Hare John.	*Ninth Ward.*
Tomlinson William A.	Davis W. O.
Fifth Ward.	Armstrong C. H.
Dickson Thomas C.	McClelland David.
O'Donnell C.	

After the approval of the returns, Council proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Thos. Steel and Dr. A. G. McCandless were placed in nomination, but the latter declined in favor of Squire Steel. In declining, Dr. McCandless paid Mr. Steel the deserved compliment of having filled the chair during the past year with ability and marked courtesy. He moved the election of Mr. Steel by acclamation, which motion unanimously prevailed. The oath of office was then administered to him by Dr. McCandless. On taking the rostrum Mr. Steel thanked Council for the honor conferred in a neat and fitting address.

The oath of office was then administered to the members, after which Hugh McMaster, Clerk, and Col. E. F. Pratt Messenger, were unanimously re-elected to their old positions.

After selecting their seats, Council adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, for the election of city officers.

COURT NEWS.—Yesterday Michael Jacob, indicted for the larceny of a trunk from the dwelling of Michael Hill, in Reserve township, and also with setting fire to the house, was placed on trial. The defendant had been in the habit of visiting a girl at the house of Mr. Hill, but had been forbidden to come about the premises. One evening, while Mr. Hill and his wife were absent in the city, the house was robbed of a trunk, and when they returned they found that an attempt had been made to burn their dwelling by setting fire to a bed. Jacobs was subsequently arrested, and when charged with the offense stated to the officer that "the trunk could be found if search was made for it, but that there was nothing in it." The trunk, however, was not found. The evidence was mainly circumstantial, the principal point being the discovery of some matches, tied up in a peculiar way—Jacobs having been seen with matches similarly tied up. It was also proved that the defendant had been seen near the house of the prosecutor, on the evening of the occurrence, and had made threats to damage his property. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Miller, and the Commonwealth represented by Mr. Swartzwelder. Jury out.

George Sanders was placed on trial charged with entering the store of Messrs. Thompson & Groetzinger, in Allegheny, with intent to commit a felony. Jury out.

A new panel of Jurors will be in attendance on Monday.

CITY SOLICITOR'S REPORT.—We made brief mention yesterday of the report of the City Solicitor, J. W. F. White, which was laid before the Councils on Wednesday night. It gives a complete exhibit of the progress made in compromising our railroad indebtedness, and in the collection of the grading and paving assessments. In May, 1864, the suits on coupons had swelled to the number of ninety-nine, and the aggregate amount of judgments, interest and cost, reached $525,000. On the first of January, 1864, the Controller, John McCargo, Esq., had lifted four hundred and forty-eight of the old bonds, and since then he has cancelled nine hundred and twenty-six—making a total of thirteen hundred and twenty-four. He has also negotiated the compromise of about one hundred and fifty more, leaving less than three hundred of the old bonds still outstanding. Nearly all the judgments have been compromised on the same terms with the bonds; and, although this very difficult and most important question is now in a fair way of final settlement, much work remains to be done.

Upon the whole, the finances of the corporation have not been in a better condition for years, and at the present rate of progress it will not be long until the affairs of the city are placed upon a basis as satisfactory as any one could desire.

A FOX HUNT.—The Nimrods are not all dead yet. George McMinn, of Findley township, "still lives." This gentleman, a few days ago, took his trusty rifle and went out into the dense forest of pines and oaks that line Montours run, and laid himself in ambush, expecting to see a sly old fox come along. The hunter did not have long to wait. Pretty soon a plump old Reynard skipped along and a bullet from the unerring rifle of the hunter knocked a hole in one of his fore legs. Master Fox wasn't frightened, not a bit! and he calmly and coolly went to licking the wound. The hunter again poured a broadside into the fox and knocked the other fore leg all to flinders. The hunter loaded and attempted to fire again, but 'twas "a flash in the pan." He threw down his rifle, gave chase and soon caught the fox. He was taken to Guysville, where a chase was had, but Mr. Reynard couldn't run very well and the dogs soon gobbled him up. A great many persons were at the village to witness the chase.

NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING.—Shrewd business men devise many ways of placing their business before the community. Handbills printed in every conceivable style of the art, are resorted to by some—others resort to columns of newspapers, some in the advertising and others in the local departments; others again take advantage of the drop scenes in theatres, backs of almanacs, city directories, street cars, bar rooms, lamp posts, &c. But we never heard of the temple of justice being used as a medium through which to herald a man's business till yesterday. A poor man, a total stranger, named George Sanders, was placed on trial, charged with breaking into the dry goods store of Messrs. Thompson & Groetzinger, on Federal street. The prisoner was ably defended by ———, who took occasion to speak of the store of Messrs. T. & G. in the most glowing terms, making it a "perfect palace," &c. Though of course not intended as such, it was certainly one of the neatest "puffs" we have heard of for many a day.

HOUSE RENTS.—The great question which now agitates the public is, where shall the people move to in the spring? Everybody wants to move and nobody can find a house to move into. One may travel the streets from the Point to the confines of the Ninth Ward, or over the hills from the Seventh, across the Sixth to the Eigth, and all through the old Wards, and not see a single "To Let." Landlords notify their tenants in the usual legal form to vacate the premises on the coming first of April; but where are they to go? No houses "to let," no intimation as to what rents will be for the year just commenced. Like the game of "open and shut," the landlords have it all their own way. Tenants have no place to go to, and will be compelled to pay just what owners of tenements may demand. Happy those who can afford to pay the advance in rents, and thrice happy those who have to pay none.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Sixth ward Relief Association was organized on Thursday evening, by electing Jared M. Brush, President; James Owens, Treasurer; James Blackmore, James Lowry, Jr., Captain C. L. Brannan, A. G. McCandless, and Theodore Robius, Vice Presidents; J. R. Neuman, Secretary, and G. C. Shidle, Assistant Secretary. Rules for the guidance of the association were adopted, and $79 50 paid in at the organization. The benevolent, charitable and liberal citizens of the Sixth ward are earnestly requested to meet with the association and join in the enterprise, on Saturday evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the school house.

DROWNED.—Hugh Gribben, an employee on O'Donnell's coal barges, a resident of High street, was drowned yesterday at the mouth of Saw Mill Run. The body of the drowned man was recovered shortly after the fatal occurrence, and conveyed to his residence. The deceased was a middle aged and unmarried man, who leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end. We understand that his death was purely accidental, he having fallen overboard when in the performance of his duty on the coal barges. An inquest will be held on the body to-day, when the facts will be elicited, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. Ray Wilson, of Murdocksville, was seriously injured, near Clinton, a few days since, by a fall from his horse. The horse fell, threw Mr. Wilson off, stepped on his head and made an ugly gash—nearly cutting one of his ears off. The young man is recovering.

Albums—An immense stock at Pittock's.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND WARD.—The collectors in this ward having met with better success yesterday than at first, those citizens who are working to fill the quota, though they are not subject to the draft themselves, have resolved to continue their efforts and thus give the enrolled men another chance. All they have to do now is to respond promptly when the collectors call upon them, and the men required will certainly be raised without having to resort to a conscription. Parties whom the collectors may not be able to reach, are directed to leave their subscriptions at D. Kinzer's, No. 62 Smithfield street, or at Martin Rankin's, corner Second and Smithfield streets.

AWARDED THE LETTER LISTS.—The *Freiheits Freund* has been awarded by Postmaster Von Bonhorst the publication of the letter lists, that paper having the largest circulation of any German paper published within the postoffice delivery. Messrs. Neeb will also be applicants for city printer before the new councils.

Italian Opera Singers.—It is a rare thing to see an entire Opera Troupe publicly come out in favor of the superior merits of any make of Piano Fortes. It appears, however, that the qualities of the Steinway Pianos for "beautifully blending with and supporting the voice," as well as their peculiar fitness for accompanying vocal music, have so much impressed the members of Maretzek's Italian Opera Company, at the New York Academy of Music, that with characteristic art and enthusiasm, they publicly declare their preference and admiration for the Steinway Pianos, as regards their peculiar advantages over all others for vocal purposes, and hence they urgently recommend them to all students of vocal music. See card in another column. 2t

Cheap Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c.—Business men and others wanting to buy letter paper or envelopes cheap, by the ream or thousand, would do well to call on Frank Case, Chronicle Building, and examine his stock. Mr. Case purchased his paper, &c., early last summer, when it was much cheaper than it is now, and he is consequently able to sell lower than the same article can be purchased for to-day in New York or Philadelphia. This our readers will be best able to understand by comparing his price with those of other houses in the trade. In this way any one can see at a glance the great bargains to be had at his place.

It is now universally acknowledged that for medical purposes the California wines are the only reliable article in the market, and in addition to their fine quality it is a great satisfaction to know that from their low prices they are within reach of all. A full assortment of these valuable wines are received at Joseph Fleming's drug store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, where also may be found a most complete stock of perfumery, brushes, combs, ect., ect. Also the most complete stock of genuine patent medicines in the city, embracing every advertised medicine. Remember the place—Jos. Fleming's drug store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. wf&s

Our indefatigable agent at Washington, Pa., Ben Brackney, has laid in a stock of stationery, memorandums, pocket books, card photographs, &c., &c. Ben. receives regularly the COMMERCIAL, and all the New York dailies and weeklies. Don't fail to call at Brackney's for papers, books and magazines. He keeps a first class establishment.

Samburg Port Wine.—This article, upon trial, we find quite palatable. It is recommended for weakly females and invalids generally. Mr. ——— has just received a large invoice of this wine, four years old, of which he is selling large quantities.—*Portland Argus.*

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—A double bill is presented for performance this evening. Mr. Henderson will appear as Ingomar, the Barbarian, in the play of that name, supported by the entire company. In the character of Ingomar, Mr. Henderson excels, and his performance of it to-night will attract a crowded house. The Forty Thieves and Robert Macaire will conclude the evening's entertainment.

J. A. J. NEAFIE.—This distinguished tragedian and Pittsburgh favorite will commence an engagement at the theatre next Monday evening. Mr. Neafie is one of those visitors to the Pittsburgh boards who always meets with a hearty welcome, and we feel sure he will have a grand reception Monday night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 227¾.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The Share market, this morning, was heavy and lower on New York roads, with a strong pressure to sell. Western Shares are generally strong, especially Old Southern, North Western and Rock Island, with a large business. Government list strong and in good demand. State Stocks firm, with a further rise on Missouri Sixes. Coal Shares dull and lower. Miscellaneous list generally lower, especially Quicksilver. Bank Stock and Railroad Bonds remain steady. Mariposo rose three-quartes during the day. Stocks quiet at the Petroleum Board. The only sales were 1,500 North American at $8. The money market was without any important change. Recent large remittances West have helped the temporary stringency. Foreign Exchange quiet. The Gold market has been unusually steady and uniform throughout the day. The difference between the two extremes being only 1½ per cent. There were crowds at the leading National Banks to-day subscribing for the 10-40 loan in anticipation of closing the books to-morrow. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, in reference to aid for Savannah, there was an excited discussion. Some members could see no reason for aiding Southern men who were the cause of their own sufferings. It was finally decided to raise money and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions. Considerable contributions have already been made.

The *Post* says several merchants of Savannah have already forwarded funds to pay debts they owed here when the war broke out. The funds are in greenbacks and were sent by army officers.

At Gallagher's Exchange Gold was 227¼; New York Central, 118¼; Erie, 83¼; Hudson, 113⅝; Reading, 114½; Michigan Southern, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 127; Pittsburgh, 96; Toledo, 188¼; Rock Island, 102⅝; North-western, 37¼; North-western preferred; 69¼; Fort Wayne, 100⅝; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 33; Cumberland, 46; Quicksilver, 98¾; Mariposa, 15¼. Market closed heavy. Gold firm, after call, at 227⅝. Governments strong.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Money scarcely so stringent, but still very firm at 7 per cent. Sterling in moderate request at 109⅝@109¾. Gold dull, without material change in quotations; opening at 228¼, declining to 227¾, advancing to 228⅜, and closed at 228¼. Government stocks active and lower; U. S. 5s, 10-40 coupons, 102¼; U. S. 6s, '81 coupons, 108½; do, 5-20 coupons, 107⅛; do, 1 year certificates, 97; Missouri 6s, 68¼; Tennessee 6s, '90, 56; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 32½; Quicksilver, 96¾; Mariposa, 16¼; Hudson, seller 30 days, 113; Erie, 82½; do, preferred, 98; Reading, 115½; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 72½; Toledo, 108; Fort Wayne, 100; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern, 38; Northwestern, preferred, 68¾; Rock Island, 102⅜.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.

Gold without any special interest and but little speculative movement. The price opened at 228¼ and declined to 227¼.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.

Petroleum quiet and firm. Crude 51@52c. Refined, in bond, 74c. Refined, free, 94@95c.

Boston Mining Stock market.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.

Mining stocks to-day were: Franklin, 54½; Huron, 0; Hancock, 8; Isle Royale, 18; Minnesota, 26; French Creek, ¾; Canada, 1½; Central, 55; Copper Falls, 31; Quincy, 99.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.

Cotton less active and lower, at $1 20 for middlings. Flour—State and Western dull, but prices without decided change, $10 15@10 25 for Extra State, $11 20@11 25 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio, and $11 30@12 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Whisky heavy and declining; Western, $2 23¼@2 24, chiefly $2 22½@2 23¼. Wheat opened heavy and closed from 1 to 2c better, at $2 27½@2 32 for Chicago Spring; $2 37 for very choice Amber; $2 43@2 44 for winter red western; $2 55 for Amber western; $2 55 for choice red State, and $2 35 for inferior Illinois winter red. Corn quiet and steady. Mixed western $1 88@1 90 in store and afloat. Oats dull and 1@2c lower. Western nominal at $1 05@1 06. Wool quiet. Pork heavy and lower at $42 75@43 for new mess; $41 25@41 75 for 1863 and 1864 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $41 50, cash; $35 50@36 for prime; $40@40 50 for prime mess; also 6,500 bbls new mess, for January, February and March, sellers and buyers option, at $43@44; 1,500 bbls prime mess, for February, buyers option, at $42. Beef steady and in fair demand at about the latter price for choice Chicago. Cut Meats unchanged. Bacon Sides quiet. Dressed Hogs in moderate demand at 16¾@17c for Western. Lard quiet at 20½@24¾@25c for choice. Butter quiet and firm at 46@48c for Western. Cheese unchanged at 15@24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 6.

Flour unchanged and quiet, with but little done. Wheat unchanged; red $2 05. Corn in good demand, at $1 06@1 07 for ear, and $1 12@1 15 for shelled. Oats firm at 86@87c. Rye and Barley dull. Whisky dull; small sales at $2 18@2 20. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork $43. Bulk Meats, 16½@18¼. Lard, 23c. Hogs firm at 16c, for 200 lbs. averages. Receipts, 2,000. Gold, 226. Exchange firm at full rates. Still raining. Barometer falling.

Great and small will call at Pittock's for pocket-books, pocket albums, &c., &c.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Electoral Votes of Rebel States.

Louisiana and Tennessee Will Not be Counted.

Mr. Fessenden Re-nominated to the Senate.

His Successor in Treasury Department.

Horace Greeley and the President.

Applicants for Commissions in Gen. Hancock's Corps.

Moseby Again Reported Dead.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary, was to-day authorized by his committee to report to the House a bill prohibiting the counting of the electoral votes from any of the rebel States, including Tennessee and Louisiana.

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment will come off on Monday. The prospects are doubtful.

Gen. Banks returned here to-day to engineer the fight for the recognition of the Louisiana State Government. The decided indications now are, that the efforts to embody a recognition of Louisiau in the reconstruction bill, will defeat the bill itself.

It is believed that efforts, centering at Savannah, will soon be made, under the highest authority, to organize the military strength of the slave population of Georgia.

Secretary Fessenden having been renominated to the Senate, rumor is busy selecting his successor. The names most prominent mentioned are Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Gov. Morgan, of New York, and Judge McCullough, of Indiana, and the present Comptroller of the currency.

Mr. Blair will press on Monday his motion for a Lieutenant Generalship for Sherman. There is a possibility of a radical opposition to it.

Ed. Duffey, M.D., of Albany, N. Y., claims the credit for staying the cattle plague of Massachusetts, the pluere pneumonia, by his original suggestions and prescriptions, and asks Congress for an appropriate acknowledgment.

The Secretary of the Interior submits to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, which is by them presented to the Senate, a proposition to create a fifth grade of clerks, and increase the compensation of chief clerks. The Secretary of the Interior, in response to Senate resolution, gives information concerning the sale of lands of "Sack" and "Foxes", and says that the facilities furnished Kansas bidders were fair and ample. That many, whose bids were accepted, failed to comply with the conditions, and that most of the rejected bids were on account of insufficient price, and Montgomery Blair has commenced the practice of law in the Court of Claims.

The National Academy is still in session in the north wing of the Capitol.

Agassiz read a paper to-day on the glacial formation of the State of Maine.

Horace Greeley had a long and very pleasant interview with the President to-day.

There are over twelve hundred applications for commissions in Gen. Hancock's new corps. Recruits, however, come in slowly.

The area of the proposed new Territory, Wyoming, is twice as great as that of Ohio.

The report reaches Washington to-night, through refugees, that Moseby died at Culpepper Court House on Tuesday.

Vice Admiral Farragut and Captain Dayton, of his staff, arrived here this evening. He will probably remain here for some months.

Mr. Kasson's bill to-day for the repeal of paper duty until exchange shall fall to sixty-gives satisfaction to newspaper men, but the opposition of New York newspapers makes the task of passing it a little more difficult.

The Manufacture of Parrott Guns Suspended.

Report of the Removal of Gen. Canby.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

The further manufacture of Parrott guns has been suspended for the present.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the bursting of the guns on board the fleet, in the attack on Wilmington, the Chief of Ordnance telegraphed to Mr. Parrott, at West Point, to suspend their manufacture, until the result of the inquiry into the cause of their explosion was known. The particulars of the explosion have not yet been received by the Navy Department, and it is not probable that anything will be done until the official statement of the affair is received.

The report industriously circulated to-day that General Canby had been relieved from command of the Middle Military District of Mississippi, is believed to be untrue. It is thought to have originated with cotton speculators.

From Cairo and Below.

Rebels Demonstrating Against Baton Rouge.

CAIRO, January 6.

The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans on the 29th ult., arrived with mails for the North and East, and the 19th and 22d Kentucky Infantry, *en route* for Louisville, to be mustered out.

The transport Exact is reported in a sinking condition, outside the bar. She collided with another vessel off Vabosco.

In the absence of our cavalry from Baton Rouge, the rebels are demonstrating against that place. A considerable force of them were concentrating.

Burning of the Steamer Potomac.

Four Lives Lost.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 6.

The steamer Potomac, from New York for Portland, took fire around her boilers, at four o'clock this morning off Cape Elizabeth, and burned rapidly. The officers, crew and passengers were taken off by a fisherman and have arrived here. Four lives were lost, viz: Charles E. Wilson, chief mate; two sailors and one cook. The cargo was insured. The hull is being towed into port.

Destruction of Rebel Torpedos.

Arrival of Deserters.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

A detachment of men from the Potomac flotilla, under Acting Master Tall, landed on the Rappahannock river on Wednesday, about six miles above its mouth, and destroyed two barrels of powder and two torpedos, which the rebels had there collected.

The mail boat this morning from City Point brought up seventy-five rebel prisoners and deserters, who have all taken the oath of allegiance.

Governor Morton's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6.

The Governor's Message was delivered to-day to the Legislature in joint convention. The message is very long, relating principally to State affairs. The number of soldiers furnished from Indiana is over one hundred and sixty-five thousand.

Missouri Constitutional Cnvention.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.

The Constitutional Convention met in Library Hall to-day, and effected a temporary organization with Colonel Arnold Krickel, of St. Charles, in the chair, and Major Foster, Secretary. After the appointment of a Committee on credentials, permanent organization and rules, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. Judge Clover, of St. Louis, will probably be permanent President of the Convention.

Maine State Officers.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.

The following State officers, of Maine, were chosen by the Legislature to day. Adjutant General, John L. Holman; Secretary of State, Ephraim Flint, jr.; Land Agent, Isaac R. Clark; Attorney General, John A. Peters.

STATE FINANCES.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT

Interest on the State Debt.

Protest of British Bondholders.

THEY GET THEIR ANSWER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ending Novemer 30, 1864.

In the discharge of this duty it is gratifying to be enabled to say that notwithstanding the continuance of the rebellion against our General Government, which has drawn so heavily upon our State and National resources, our State gives an evidence of material prosperity through its financial condition, which must be gratifying to every citizen, as an indication of the wealth, power and resources of our Commonwealth.

Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1863		$2,147,331 70
Receipts in treasury during fiscal year		4,733,313 02
Total in treasury for fiscal year		$6,880,644 72
Payments during fiscal year ending November 30th, 1864, as follows:		
Ordinary expenses	$3,260,561 48	
Military "	251,816 83	
Commissioners of sinking fund	122,090 29	
Premiums paid on interest as equivalent for coin	463,151 90	
Damages by rebel raids	25,486 81	
Expenses in quelling riots in Schuylkill county	1,914 26	
Expenses in repelling the raid in June, 1863	718,419 61	
Relief of Chambersburg sufferers	100,000 00	
		$4,938,441 09
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1864		1,942,203 63
Ordinary receipts for 1864		$4,733,313 02
" " " 1863		3,959,438 61
Increase for 1864		$773,874 41

From the above it will be seen there was a very large increase of the ordinary receipts last year over the receipts of 1863. This increase was made up mainly on the following items:

Lands	$71,631 35
Auction duties	13,187 [illegible]
Tax on bank dividends	177,100 32
Corporation stocks	199,669 96
Retailers' licenses	53,063 51
Collateral inheritance tax	52,579 38
Enrollment of laws	20,595 00
Brokers and private bankers	23,874 61

The above large increase in the Land Department is to be attributed to the passage of the act of May 20th, 1864, which revived the graduating act of April, 1835. The large receipts from this source will not continue, as the time for paying for lands under that act expired on the 1st of November last.

We may reasonably expect the same revenue for the present year from all the remaining items, except from bank dividends, from which source the revenue must be greatly decreased by the rapid absorption of our State banks into the national system, and the consequent surrendering of their charters under the enabling act of August, 1864.

Fifty banks, representing about two-thirds of the banking capital of the State, have already accepted its provisions.

To make up this deficiency, however, there are new sources of revenue from which we may expect a large income the present year, viz: Tax on tonnage, and tax on net earnings and incomes.

The receipts for less than five months of last year, from these sources, were as follows:

Tax on net earnings and incomes	$18,650 66
" " tonnage under act of April 30, 1864	91,820 51
" " tonnage under act of August 25, 1864	106,926 52
	$217,407 69

I think it would be a safe calculation to estimate the revenue, from these sources, for the present year, at six hundred thousand dollars, ($600,000.)

We may also reasonably expect a large increase in receipts from taxes on loans arising from the difference in the mode of collecting the same, the act of April, 1864, making it obligatory on the officers of every incorporated company to retain said tax before the payment of their interest. By this method a very large amount of loans, which heretofore escaped taxation, will now be reached, and the tax thereon saved to the State.

The only decrease of any moment in the ordinary receipts of last year, as compared with the previous year, was in the item of tax on real and personal estate, which amounted to one hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and eleven cents, ($111,683 11.)

This was occasioned mainly by the defect in the law repealing the abatement heretofore allowed for prompt payment, and *failing to impose the penalty for non-payment until* 1865.

The ordinary expenses for 1864 were	$3,260,561 48
The ordinary expenses for 1863 were	3,129,121 08
Excess of 1864	$121,440 40

This excess of expenditure for 1864 was caused mainly by the extra session of the Legislature, which convened in August of that year.

By report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund made to the Governor on the first Monday of September last, it will show a reduction of the State debt as follows, for the year ending at that time:

Five per cent. loan	$268,308 03
Interest certificates	261 47
	$268,569 50

The following statement will show the debt of the State at the present time:

Total amount of debt, Nov. 30, 1863		$39,496,596 78
Deduct amount redeemed during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864 viz:		
5 per cent. stocks	$104,722 73	
4½ per cent. stocks	10,000 00	
Interest certificates	2,270 11	
		$116,992 84
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1863		$39,379,603 94

By reference to the summary of payments accompanying this report, it will be seen there was seven hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-one cents ($713,419 61) paid last year for expenses in repelling raids in June 1863. Although this was not a portion of the bonded debt of the State, it was nevertheless a debt contracted by the State in its defence; and had this debt not existed, the same amount could have been applied to the extinguishment of the bonded debt; and it shows that, but for the extraordinary expenses thrown on our State by the existing rebellion, we could have reduced our debt last year from our ordinary revenue very nearly one million of dollars.

This amount ($718,419 61) is now due and owing to the State by the General Government, and it is to be hoped that measures may be taken by your honorable body urging the payment of the same, and the application of it to the extinguishment of that much of the debt of the Commonwealth.

The State holds also the following securities, all of which may be relied upon for the liquidation of the public debt:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bonds	$6,800,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company's bonds	3,500,000 00
Total	$10,300,000 00

In accordance with the requirements of the act of March 7th, 1861, "To change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie," I delivered to that company, on the warrant of the Governor, dated 22d July, 1864, one million of the bonds specified in said act, this amount completing the entire delivery under the act aforesaid.

If your honorable body shall take any action upon our revenue laws, I would most respectfully urge the importance of correcting a very serious difficulty and trouble now existing, because of the *multiplicity* and *complexity* of those laws bearing upon corporations aad the various kind of taxes which those laws now impose. It is almost impossible under our present revenue system for a mining or manufacturing company or corporation, of any kind, to understand what rate or amount of taxation they are subject to, or in what form they are to report the operations of their companies for taxation, and they are constantly compelled to seek for information on these subjects from the auditing and financial departments of the State, and they in turn are frequently obliged to resort to the legal officer of the Commonwealth for his decision upon many questions arising on this subject, because of the evils to which I have alluded.

I would suggest, therefore, the correction of these evils or difficulties by the consolidation of all our various tax laws bearing upon corporations into one general law, and that law to be so plain and simple in its provisions as to admit of no doubt of its proper construction and meaning, and at the same time to be just and equal in its assessment of taxes.

By the act of May 31, 1864, the Legislature repealed the act of June, 1840, which provided for the payment of the interest on our State debt in specie, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay said interest in United States legal tender notes, which has accordingly been done. My opinion on this subject, expressed in my report two years since from this department, remains unchanged; but as the Legislature of last year has seen fit to alter the policy of the State in this matter in consequence of the unsettled condition of the finances of the country, and the cause of that action of the Legislature yet operating, I shall only express the hope that the time is not far distant when a change in the affairs of our country will enable our State to return to her former policy of paying her interest in specie or its equivalent.

On this subject I received from Sir Henry Holland, a holder of our securities in London, a "protest" against what he terms a "repudiation of the obligations of the State," which protest I herewith submit, together with my reply thereto:

FROM SIR H. HOLLAND, BART.

LONDON, November 16, 1864.

To the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I trust I shall not be considered as taking an unwarrantable step in respectfully addressing to you, and through you to the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, my earnest protest against the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of the 3d of May last, repealing the guarantee given to the holders of Pennsylvania State stock by the act of June, 1840, for the payment of their interest in specie.

My own frequent visits to Pennsylvania and intimacy with many of the most eminent men there, had led me to make large investments in the public stocks of the State, feeling the same confidence in this security and in the acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature as I felt in the public securities of England.

This confidence, moreover, I communicate to various friends, who were led by my suggestion to similar investments, and who now find cause to reproach me for the loss they sustain by the recent act of the Legislature. In their name and on their behalf I speak as earnestly as on my own in appealing to the wisdom and justice of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the reconsideration and revocation of a measure involving, virtually, a repudiation of the obligations of a State which has hitherto held such high place among the communities of the world.

I remain, sir,
Yours, very respectfully,
[Signed,] HENRY HOLLAND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYVANIA,
HARRISBURGH, December 15, 1864.

To Sir Henry Holland, Bart.—SIR:—I am in receipt this morning of your protest of the 16th November, against the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in repealing the act of June, 1840, providing for the payment of our State interest in specie.

In order to show you what has been my opinion upon this subject, I herewith transmit to you a copy of my report to the Legislature in January, 1863, in which you will find my earnest appeal to that body in favor of a continuance of the payment of our interest in coin.

In taking the position I did at that time, I had in view the claims of our foreign bond holders as well as domestic creditors, and the action of the Legislature that year was in accordance with my recommendation, and the payment of our interest was continued in coin, notwithstanding it involved a large additional outlay and expense upon our people.

The Legislature last year saw fit to alter that policy, and our interest is now paid in United States notes.

This action of our Legislature was induced by the extraordinary circumstances in which the nation was placed, and I am free to give it as my opinion, that although the United States have made their notes a legal tender in all transactions, and we have no State revenue in coin to meet our interest, that our justification in a departure from paying it in coin can only be found in one of those State necessities which vindicate a nation in temporarily postponing its obligations, in order to preserve the power to discharge them at a future day.

I am also free to say, that my feelings of sympathy for the holders of our securities in your country, have been very much weakened by the action of your people since the expression of my opinion to the Legislature to which I have called your attention.

For four years our National Government has been struggling to put down a most wicked and causeless rebellion upon the part of some of the States of this Union, and the enormous expenses incident upon this war in which we have been engaged to preserve the life of the nation, must be met by the various States of the Union, and the amount of those expenses which has thus been thrown upon the citizens of our State, would have paid the entire amount of our debt more than four times over.

In this struggle, we looked for no assistance whatever from your people or your Government, and desire none; but we did hope and believe, and had a right so to believe, that your people and your Government would give no countenance or assistance to the rebels who were in arms against our Government and its authority. In this we have been disappointed; and I believe that but for the granting of billigerent rights to the rebels by Great Britain, and the assistance and countenance which they have received from her people, we should have long since put down this rebellion, and you would have had no occasion to "protest" against what you term "a repudiation of the obligations of a State."

It is true, we have no positive evidence that the holders of our bonds in your country are among those who have given aid or countenance to our enemy; but it is also true, that all the public expressions of sympathy in your country, for our nation in this its hour of trial, have come (with a few noble exceptions) from that class in your midst who are unable, from their position in life, to own public securities of any kind.

We have looked in vain for any openly expressed sympathy for our nation from that class in your country who represent its wealth and official position, (with the few exceptions I have before admitted,) while we do know that our enemy has received so much aid, assistance and sympathy from this class of your people, and protection in many instances from your Government, that it has needlessly prolonged this rebellion, and added hundreds of millions to the expense necessarily incurred by the States in its suppression, besides largely increasing the sacrifice of life and the sufferings of the people.

While I do not offer these facts as an excuse for our action (for the nation she has taken) she needs no excuse at my hands, I do allude to them as reasons why the holders of her securities in your country have much less cause for complaint, than they otherwise would have, and why your protest does not carry that weight and force, which, in my opinion, it would possess, did these facts not exists.

Our Legislature will convene in a few days, when I will submit your protest for their consideration and action, and although they may not yet feel at liberty, in the present state of public affairs, to re-instate our former policy, yet I trust the time is not far distant when this rebellion shall be crushed out, and it will be in their power to take such action.

I remain yours, respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer.

"I have also received several other protests of a similar character from holders of our securities in London, all of which are in this Department, subject to any section or call of your honorable body.

Tables are herewith submitted giving in detail the operations of this Department for the last fiscal year, together with the receipts and expenditures of the present year.

All of which is respectfull submitted.

HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer,

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Company

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held in the city of Cleveland on Wednesday. From the report of the Directors we learn that the gross earnings of the road for 1864 amounted to $2,512,315 50, while the operating expenses amounted to $1,505,636 54, leaving the net earnings of the road $1,006,678 96. The amount of business which has been done upon the road has taxed its capacity. The machinery and rolling stock, which were regarded as only amply sufficient for the amount of business done three years ago, with such additions as the Directors have been able to make, have hardly been adequate to the enhanced business which has been imposed. If the Company had had more cars and more locomotives, the receipts of the Company might easily have been largely increased, without a proportionate increase of expenses. Coal and iron are the two great articles of traffic which have so largely increased the freight revenue of the road. After speaking of the coal trade as being a large, increasing and permanent source of revenue, the Directors say:

"The other item of freight which has increased very largely is the iron ore of Lake Superior. The city of Pittsburgh has long been one of the largest manufacturers of iron in the whole country. No route offers so direct, convenient, expeditious and cheap a transit from the mines to Pittsburgh, as is furnished over your road. At other points, too, besides Pittsburgh, iron ore is in demand for manufacturing, and from the first opening of the mines, this item of freight has been looked to confidently to supply an important amount of revenue to the company. This, too, has been steadily increasing in importance, and for the last year rapidly, and seems likely to increase still more rapidly in future years. Its importance can hardly be over-estimated, as the demand for materials of iron and the increase of iron manufactories abundantly testifies.

"The experience of the past year shows that the resources of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad are as yet only imperfectly developed; that the true interest and highest profit of the company is to be found, not in competition with other roads for distant business, expensive to be obtained and to be managed, but in developing and encouraging that which properly belongs to us, and which we may look on as permanently ours."

During the year there has been expended on the construction account, $664,032 52. The additions to the equipment of the road have cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and past experience makes it evident that ten locomotives, as many passenger cars, and two hundred and fifty flat cars, with an addition of twenty miles siding, will be needed for the prompt and efficient dispatch of business. The financial condition of the Company is sound and prosperous. The Company has no floating debt which cannot be paid from the debts due, and all its engagements are promptly met. The payment of two dividends of four per cent. each has been made during the year.

After the reading of the Report an election of Directors was held with the following result:

J. N. McCullough, Cleveland; James F. Clark, Cleveland; C. A. Read, Cleveland; W. W. Holloway, Bridgeport; P. F. Geisse, Wellsville; David Gibson, Cincinnati; Charles R. Carroll, New York; George M. Ives, Hartford; H. C. Kingsley, New Haven; Noah D. Wilson, New York; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Joshua Hanna, Pittsburgh.

Three propositions were laid before the stockholders for their decision. The resolution in favor of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of providing for a large increase of motive power and rolling stock, as recommended in the Directors's Report, was agreed to. That in favor of leasing the Tuscarawas Branch to certain persons interested in mining lands adjacent to the line was also adopted. The proposition to purchase a half interest in the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, (Akron branch) was rejected.

Meeting to Raise Funds for Savannah.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.

A public meeting will be held in Fanuel Hall, on Monday next, to raise funds and extend the amount to the people of Savannah.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Rebel Plan to Force Recognition.

English and French Ships Subject to Rebel Capture.

Northern Ports Blockaded by the Confederate Navy.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She Was Purchased in England.

Savannah More Loyal than Any City Yet Captured.

Roanoke River Expedition.

NEW YORK, January 6.

It is announced that a distributing [illegible] will be placed on the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Central roads, on the 1st of February, and in a few weeks it is proposed to run them to Cleveland, over the Atlantic and Great Western road, and afterwards to St. Louis.

The Richmond *Whig* proposes to declare the ports of Northern States under rebel blockade, and subject all English and French ships to capture. It thinks the Confederacy will then be recognized.

The Captain of the ship Kate Prince, captured and bonded by the pirate Shenandoah, says the Shenandoah is not armed for fighting, but only for the destruction of ships. She was purchased in England at nearly twice her value, with the understanding that she was to be fitted up as a pirate. She is eleven hundred tons burthen, and can run about eleven knots an hour. The crew of forty-three men are nearly all Englishmen.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Gen. Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received at the War Department and is very lengthy, and tends to exculpate Butler from the responsibility of the failure. It is understood to reflect severely on Admiral Porter.

The *World's* Army of the Potomac special says, since the blowing out of the Dutch Gap canal, the shelling, which was periodically heard in that direction, has ceased entirely. Gen. Grant has recently been in correspondence with Gen. Lee and Commissioner Ould. Supposed to be on the subject of the exchange of prisoners.

A Washington special says considerable pressure is being brought to bear in the Senate to defeat the bill for the abrogation of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Official dispatches show the people of Savannah more loyal than those of any rebel city yet captured. A brother of Gen. Hardee, President of Savannah, is said to be decidedly in favor of the restoration of the Union.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st says, Moseby is rapidly recovering and will soon be ready for duty.

Rebel papers have news that Hood defeated Thomas at Columbus, capturing a brigade of our men, at the same time Forrest captured an entire brigade of cavalry and eight pieces. Forrest has been made a Lieutenant General.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 31 inst., has a long account of the repulse of a Union expedition up the Roanoke River. It claims that six of our gun-boats were destroyed by torpedos, and nearly 1,000 men killed. One account says that one gunboat and four or five barges were lost, but that nearly all the persons on board escaped.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reports back the petition of army officers, asking for an increase of pay, and asked that the Committee be discharged and the petition referred to the Military Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number of pension agents employed by the government, how many in each State, under what law employed, &c., &c.

The Senate to-day confirmed Jas. L. Hood, of Illinois, Consul at Bangkok Siam.

HOUSE.—Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to promote the diffusion of knowledge by the suspension of duties on imported paper.

The resolution tendering a vote of thanks to Gen. Sherman, his officers and men, was passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution changing the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. ASHLY made a speech against slavery, and argued at length to show that the framers of the Constitution could not be guilty of making an instrument denying any part of our people the just possession of liberty and happiness. Slavery was the cause of the present war.

Mr. ORTH earnestly advocated the constitutional amendment, looking upon slavery as the deadliest enemy of the Republic.

Mr. SCHOFIELD advocated the amendment, saying that the people, in the recent presidential election, had decided in favor of a general emancipation of the slaves.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced a bill in amendment of the revenue law, which requires all persons having tobacco on hand to make immediate return of the quantity and kinds to district assessors and forbids the removal without a permit of the assessor. It permits the establishment of bonded warehouses in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis and other places, under the custody of officers of the Treasury. Permits will also be obtained for private warehouses under Treasury regulations. The bill allows tobacco to be exported without payment of tax, or packed and prepared for market by the producer, on his own premises, or sold on the premises, without the payment of tax, but it may not be manufactured until it has been stored in a bonded warehouse. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House passed the Senate bill repealing so much of the act incorporating the Smithsonian Institute, as required two of the Regents to be members of the National Institute, the latter having ceased to exist.

SAMUEL MCLEAN, delegate from the new territory of Montana, appeared and was qualified to take his seat.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the following joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Congress and the people of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Sherman, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and their march through Georgia to Savannah, and the occupation of the latter city, and that the President cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to Gen. Sherman.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Ways and Means consider the expediency of providing for a commission of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to sit during the vacation of Congress, to examine a report on a system of taxation, bearing equally on the property and industry of the country, and the best means of providing for maintaining the credit and meeting the necessities of the Government and that said commission report by bill or otherwise at the commencement of the 39th Congress.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill for the promotion of knowledge, by the suspension of duties on imported paper, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for terms of the judicial district of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of creating 2 additional standing committees, one on National Revenue and the other on the national currency, and also into the expediency of abolishing [illegible] a special committee on Pacific Railroad.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution, having in view the amendment of the constitution to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, quoted the words of the President, namely: "If slavery is not wrong then nothing is wrong." The proposition whether slavery should or should not be considered or abolished was now before the House. [illegible] the United States and any member should introduce a measure to [illegible] of humanity. He did not believe such a measure could receive a single vote in this House. Yet it was known [illegible] the laws of God and nature, were entitled to freedom as white persons.

Mr. ORTH spoke of the duty of [illegible] American people. The feeling [illegible] throughout the struggle and the [illegible] tion proves our ability and [illegible] the nation. The rebellion must be [illegible] without [illegible]

GUERRILLAS ON POTOMAC.

CONSTANTLY ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Major Andrews, who commands the force picketing the Potomac river, from Great Falls to the mouth of the Monocacy, states that the guerrillas who infest the Virginia side of the river have for a few weeks past been firing upon his pickets and attempting to cross the river at some point or other.

On Monday night, while he was conveying a [illegible] from the camp to Poolsville, he was fired upon from the Virginia shore, and a ball passed through his hand. [illegible] of the Fist Delaware Cavalry [illegible] whackers on this side of the river [illegible] to be operating with the guerrillas [illegible] the Maryland side [illegible] neighborhood of Rockville.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)..............................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....................................1 00

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the COMMERCIAL.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Confidence Restored in the City.

Gov. Brown Afraid of Jeff. Davis.

Destruction of the Gulf Railroad a Staggering Blow to Lee.

Short Supplies in Richmond.

NEW YORK, January 6.

The *Post* has a private letter from Savannah which speaks of the order prevailing in the city since its occupation by our army, and the confidence the citizens have in our protection. A citizen late one night exhibited his watch to the writer, and said he would not dare wear a watch or anything else of value in the streets at night, before the arrival of Sherman.

The writer was also informed that Governor Brown was about to issue a proclamation before Hood moved toward Sherman's rear, calling a convention to propose terms of peace, but was deterred by Hood's movements, and he was afraid of Jeff. Davis.

It would appear that the destruction of the Gulf railroad by Sherman struck a staggering blow to Lee and Davis at Richmond.

The *Post* has seen a private letter from a citizen of Savannah, which states, on authority of an officer of that road, that it supplied Lee's army, up to the time it was broken, with 1,500 head of cattle per week, the cattle coming from Florida and Southern Alabama.

There is reason to believe, from information in possession of residents of Savannah, that Lee has but thirty days supplies on hand.

From Gen. Sherman

HIS GALLANT ARMY RESTING

Preparing for a Great Campaign.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

The steamer California, from Hilton Head, arrived at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, with Colonel Ewing, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Sherman.

The army was resting and preparing for a great campaign.

Kilpatrick was active watching Hardee's movements.

Take advantage of the first opportunity to call at Pittock's and examine his immense stock of albums, gold pens, pencils, folios, satchels, &c., &c. He has reduced the prices on all his holiday goods. Remember and call.

Sherman, Grant and Thomas.—Get the Eastern dailies for news from the front.

Six thousand card photographs of Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, and others; the theatricals, copies of engravings, &c., &c., at Pittock's.

1865.—Get a diary at Pittock's, opposite post-office.

Oil.—Maps of the oil districts at Pittock's.

Subscribe.—Go to Pittock's and subscribe for an Eastern magazine or weekly.

Come one, come all to Pittock's, opposite postoffice.

New Books at Pittock's.

DIED:

DICKSON—On Friday morning, 6th inst., Mr. STEWART DICKSON, editor of the *Dispatch*, aged thirty years and three months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge 45 and the Masonic Fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, Penn street, above Baldwin, Ninth Ward. Funeral Services at St. James church, Penn street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

KEATING—On Friday morning, January 6th, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, HUGH KEATING, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Third street, below Ferry, Sunday morning, January 8th, 1865, at 9 o'clock precisely, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

INGRAM—On Wednesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., Mrs. ALICE INGRAM, wife of Thomas Ingram, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Thomas Ingram, Chartiers township, on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m. Carriages will start from Jackson's Livery Stable at 8:30 a. m.

CHADWICK—On Thursday evening, January 5th, 1865, at 4½ o'clock, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Samuel Chadwick, Esq.

Funeral from the residence in Collins township Saturday, the 7th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. Y. M.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of LODGE 45 will meet at the Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to make further arrangements for attending the burial of our late Brother, Stewart Dickson.

Members of sister Lodges are also cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M. ja7-1t

A. Y. M.

The members of LODGE No. 45 will meet at the Hall, Fifth street, TO-MORROW (Sunday), January 8th, at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Stewart Dickson.

Members of other Lodges are also respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

ja7-1t T. W. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

FRAGRANT ZOZODONT, FOR THE TEETH.

Jubilas Floriliae. Sterling's Ambrosia.
Kendall's Amboline, Fine Cigars and Tobacco, wholesale and retail at FULTON'S Drug Store, Fifth street.

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for NINE DIRECTORS of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

ja7-3t JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of NEWMYER, GRAFF & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH GRAFF & CO. Who will continue the manufacture of AXES, &c., at No. 105 Water street.

Pittsburgh, January 6th, 1865—ja7-3t

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22D COLLECTION DISTRICT, Pittsburgh, January 6th, 1865.

THE Special Income Tax List for 1863,

Approved July 4th, 1864, is now in this Office, and on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., I will be ready to receive the amount of Taxes assessed.

This Tax must be paid on or before the 24th inst., after that date the penalty of TEN PER CENT. will be added.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
Collector 22d District Penna.

ja7-15t

ROSS OIL COMPANY.

Fourth Dividend of the Ross Oil Co.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of Robt. Wray, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on and after the 10th inst. Subscribers are requested to call immediately, as books will be closed after the 15th inst.

ROBT. WRAY, Jr.,
Sec'y Ross Oil Co.

ja7-3t

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, OFFICE TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, Philadelphia, January 6th, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. FRIDAY, January 13th, 1865, for the delivery as soon as possible, at the U. S. store house, Hanover street wharf, of

One Hundred Medicine Wagons.

Autenrieth pattern, axles to be made of same size as those of army wagons, [illegible] U. S. store house, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia. Bidders will state the price [illegible] which they can deliver; and the shortest time they can deliver them in.

The wagons to be inspected by an Inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All proposals to be made out in the regular forms furnished at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons; whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. By order of Col. HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEO. R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ja7-6t

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO., January 4, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR The Purchase of Wool Clippings.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of Wool Clippings, dark blue and sky blue, cut at the United States manufacturing [illegible] this city, during the months of January, February and March, 1865, will be received by the undersigned until [illegible] on MONDAY, January 16th, 1865, at 12 M.

Parties will be required to bid for and take both kinds to furnish their own sacks for packing same, and to take the same once or twice a week, [illegible]

Bids will be accompanied by the written guarantee of two parties [illegible] that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully fulfilled.

Each Bidder must be present or represented at the opening of his bid, or the same will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Wool Clippings."

R. F. HART,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

ja7-7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Mr. Fessenden and the Cabinet.

The re-election of Mr. FESSENDEN to the United States Senate, of course settles the question of a change in the Treasury Department, and may involve the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Rumor assigns Senator MORGAN, of New York, to the position, and Mr. SEWARD to Senator MORGAN'S seat in the Senate. Rumor would have more completely performed its office had Mr. SEWARD'S successor in the State Department, and all the other changes incident thereto, been named.

Senator MORGAN'S term will expire on the 4th of March, 1867. In his election, it was understood, Mr. SEWARD'S friends had a triumph, and he has since been classified accordingly in New York politics. He succeeded to the Senate at the close of his second term as Governor of New York, into which office he carried large business and political experience.

Though unquestionably the equal of some who have held the position, we believe it is not claimed that he has peculiar qualifications for the Treasury Department at this time. Nevertheless the President might "go farther and fare worse;" and we are not inclined to regard the rumor that assigns Senator MORGAN to the Treasury as wholly improbable.

Such an arrangement would perpetuate in the Cabinet what is known as the "SEWARD and WEED" influence with the Administration, now wielded by Mr. SEWARD, to be strengthened by the transfer of that distinguished gentleman to the Senate, where, in most respects, Senator MORGAN at present finds more than his equal in Senator HARRIS, who is understood to belong to the "Anti-WEED and SEWARD" section of the party.

These are unimportant considerations compared with the interests of the country, from which, however, some may think they are not wholly disconnected. However that may be, President LINCOLN may be supposed to well understand the subject, which, we think, may be left to his strong native sense, and aptitude for dealing with such matters.

What the country feels the greatest interest in, is the manner in which the public affairs are conducted. At this time the position of Minister of Finance is one of unequaled importance, and no minor considerations should be allowed to come into the account.

The Income Tax.

The aggregate amount of money to be paid by Allegheny county under the special tax, levied on incomes of 1863, will be little less than $575,000. Taking the population of the State as the basis of our calculation, Pennsylvania will pay into the National Treasury from this source alone between six and seven millions of dollars, or one-sixth of the entire probable yield of all the States combined. The burden of this item of taxation, it is well known, falls most heavily upon the manufacturing States and those whose wealth is obtained from their great commercial interests. Our agricultural and newly formed States in the West furnish but a tithe of the gross revenue from incomes, a fact which cannot be remedied.

It is estimated that the special income tax for 1863 will yield the Government about thirty-five millions of dollars, which will represent incomes of the amount of $700,000,000, on which the regular income tax, amounting to $21,000,000, was paid last spring. These figures speak well for the riches of the country, but they do not more than approximate its real wealth. When it is considered that all incomes of six hundred dollars and under are untaxed; that allowances are made for house rent; that six hundred dollars are untaxed in the income of every one taxed under the law; and that there are sources of income that are not taxed, the above amount is a flattering exhibit of the prosperity of our people. But if all these incomes were taxed and no deductions made, as has been recommended, the amount realized by the Government would be very great indeed, and be a more truthful indication of the opulence of the country.

However large the income tax is, there is scarcely any, we venture to say, who will not agree that if properly enforced the yield would be much greater. Owing to incorrect returns, whether voluntary or accidental on the part of the tax-payer, we do not pretend to say, a large sum has been lost to the government, and will continue to be lost until the spirit and intent of the law is thoroughly understood by the people and fully enforced. We do not wish to be understood as charging any person with wilfully attempting to evade the law and commit a fraud. There are many who, from ignorance of what is meant by income, return the surplus of their earnings, after deducting all their expenses, which is a very fair interpretation for the tax-payer but not so profitable for the government. If the law was well understood, and it should be made as plain as unvarnished English can make it, so that the most obtuse could appreciate it, there would be a much larger sum added to the national treasury than is now being returned there.

Much discontent has been expressed in various quarters at the publication of the tax lists in this community, against which some urge very plausible objections. With these objections we have nothing to do. We know that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires, and the law so contemplates, the largest publicity of the operations of the tax law. Although no provision is made in the law for the publication of the tax lists, there is a proviso that these lists shall be open to public inspection at the Assessor's office, "in order that the *amplest* opportunity shall be given for the detection of any fradulent returns that may have been made and any omissions that may have occurred." Now, how can the "amplest" opportunity be given to detect any frauds or omissions that may occur, and how can the people assist the Assessor in detecting them, if not through the publication of these lists in the newspapers? The law desires that the "amplest" opportunity shall be given, which certainly includes in its meaning the widest publicity, and that can be obtained only through the newspapers. In these publications there is no private right violated, for the tax law is in no sense of a confidential nature. The public interests would be greatly advanced and the spirit of the law fulfilled, if the publication of these tax assessments were officially directed.

Unionism in Georgia.

It is stated that a number of Savannah merchants, formerly largely connected with the business community of New York, are making ready to proceed North for the purpose of settling up old accounts, and starting anew on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce of which the rebellion robbed their fair city, and to restore it to more than its former prosperity. All the accounts speak hopefully of the spirit manifested, and the existence of a positive Union sentiment in the city.

IT is now asserted that the senior BLAIR sought to go to Richmond unaccompanied. As to the object of his contemplated visit, it is asserted that it was simply "to recover portions of his political correspondence taken last year by BRECKINRIDGE from his mansion at Silver Spring, and which was of so delicate a character that mercy to living politicians and decency to dead ones required that it should be recovered and suppressed at all hazards." A very just [illegible] object, certainly.

THE NEW YORK BOUNTY.—The Common Council of New York have withdrawn the liberal offer of one $1,000 bounty, and substituted the old offer of three hundred dollars and fifty dollars "pocket money." The number of men to be raised to fill the quota of the city is three thousand five hundred.

General Intelligence.

Not less than sixty square rigged vessels from foreign ports are expected at New York, many of them now over-due.

The total amount of the sales, including rents of pews, in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is pastor, this year, was over $40,000.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Press* are having a litttle Billingsgate between themselves upon points altogether too technical for persons not engaged in journalism to care about. No matter who commences such a quarrel, it is in bad taste to inflict the details of the squabble upon the indulgent readers.

The East India Company paid $67,000 for the purchase of Sing-a-pore and its tributaries: the joint exports and imports of this island now reach $75,000,600.

A large eagle, measuring eight feet between the tips of the wings, was shot a few days ago at Brientz, near Berne. The bird had, during the last few years, carried off more than two hundred lambs, and even killed goats and sheep.

The recent voyage of the Italian frigate Principe Umberto, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar, was so tempestuous that the vessel was at one time, says the *Eco d'Italia*, in imminent peril. The waves swept over the decks, and one of the members of the naval school on board perished by falling from the mizzenmast into the sea.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "During the last three years, which have been the most trying of the transition period, the assessed valuation of this city has increased from $147,000,000, in round numbers, to $177,000,000, showing an average gain of $10,000,000 per annum, in spite of Washoe and drought. The increase in one year alone, from 1862 to 1863, was about $14,000,000."

The town of Putnam, Connecticut, now pays all her soldiers who have lost limbs and been discharged, one dollar and fifty cents per week, and fifty cents for each child under fifteen years.

At Providence, Rhode Island, last year, the transactions in printing cloths amounted to 2,697,150 pieces, a falling off from the previous year of 1,225,650 pieces. To show the extraordinary rise in prices it is stated that printing cloths that sold for four and three-fourth cents per yard on January 1st, 1861, sold for nine cents at the beginning of 1862, fourteen and one-fourth cents in 1863, sixteen and three-fourth cents in 1864 and twenty-seven cents on January 1st, 1865. The receipts of cotton last year were 107,128 bales, much more than any year since 1860. The receipts of flour were 2,000 barrels less than last year, and a slight increase in the receipts of anthracite coal, the whole amount being 222,435 tons. The real estate transactions in the city amounted to over $3,000,000.

The ice crop now promises well. Another week of cold weather will secure ice of sufficient thickness for the market. The usual supply has been gathered in Northern New England of blocks of crystal ice twelve inches in thickness—*Boston Transcript*.

A letter from Boston says: "I heard a Kentucky slaveholder say, many years ago, that if he could get the same price for his lands in Kentucky that land brought in Ohio [better quality, too,] he could afford to give up every slave he owned for nothing. If this was the case twenty years ago, surely it must be so now, when slave property is so reduced in value, and with so poor a prospect of remaining property at all. If it does not take wings like other riches, it takes legs and runs away, instead of flying."

A novel method of killing whales, is by the screw of a steamer. When the steamer Moeris was entering the straits of Messina, on the 12th of October, a strong shock was felt by all on board, and a most unusual agitation was noticed in the water near the screw. The engines having been stopped and a boat lowered it was found that a whale had got entangled with the screw, which had inflicted a deep and mortal wound just behind the head. With some difficulty the dead monster was extricated and hoisted on deck, when it was found to measure twenty-one feet four inches in length, with a maximum girth of thirteen feet nine inches.

At the suggestion of Adjutant Gen. Baker, of Iowa, a meeting of the Adjutant Generals of the loyal States is to be held at Columbia on Tuesday, January 17th.

Personal.

Mr. G. M. Allen, the Cashier of the Custom House in Philadelphia, has been arrested and committed for trial, in connection with the disappearance of gold, silver and notes from the vaults of the Custom House.

In the course of his afternoon sermon at St. George's Church, New York, on Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Tyng, showed to his congregation a bit of cotton—the first freed work of a freed slave in Louisiana—a slave who had for sixty years been hoping and looking for his day of freedom. It came at last, and the old man has sent North, through the agent of the Freedmen's Association, a specimen of the first cotton which he cultivated as a free man.

Edwin Forrest has in his house a small theatre, the stage of which, he says is as large as many on which he has acted during a long career. This is intended for a school for the education of poor boys and girls in recitation and declamation, and to fit for the stage all such as have any ambition for that profession.

Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr., has retired from the editorial charge of the New York *Leader*.

The town of Swanzey, in New Hampshire, is the home of Geo. B. Mattcon, a young man only eighteen years old, who has served three years in the Union army, been in forty-three battles and twenty-seven skirmishes, had two horses shot under him, and during the whole time has not received a single injury, nor been absent from duty a single day.

Horace H. Day has addressed a communication to the Detroit Board of Trade, proposing to construct a marine railway around the American side of Niagara Falls. He offers to build the work in one year.

Senator Sherman has received a letter from General Sherman, his brother, who writes on the 26th ult. that everything was working well, and that a large portion of his army was in motion. The results of his present operations promise to be very important.

Gen. Logan has left to join Sherman.

The manufacture of Parrot guns has been suspended.

Significant Facts.

It is one of the curious circumstances of the war not to be lost sight of, that through an agent the people of Savannah, so lately one of the rebel strongholds, are now soliciting aid, as to food especially, in the city of New York. Perhaps this is no more suggestive, however, than the fact that they do not ask in vain.

These facts are pregnant with significance—the prelude to the grand fact that will succeed the early collapse of the rebellion. Is it not time that the North should make suitable preparations in view of it? There are other Savannahs, and SHERMAN is moving. Even for Charleston there is in the North enough, and there exists the Christian spirit, under the old flag, to give all that may be required.

Some time ago some persons who were boring for oil in Wirt county, in West Virginia, and had reached a great depth, dragged up with the pump a piece of calico. The operators were very much astonished at the discovery and the people in the neighborhood were induced to believe that some body down in China were sending up specimens of their calico printing. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* undertakes to explain it by saying that many years ago a salt well was bored on the spot where the oil well was sunk and those who bored the salt well had used a piece of calico to either mend or wrap a deficient auger. But that is preposterous. Why go so far when a better explanation is at hand? It is clear that the auger went through, and that the calico belonged to the robe of an astonished Celestial!

The quota of Ohio, under the new call, after deducting 4,000 excess under previous calls, is 26,155. Authority has been given to raise ten new regiments, before February 7th, to serve one, two or three years, with a government bounty $100, $200 and $300, according to the term of their enlistment. The field officers are to be selected from veteran officers of known skill and experience, who have served at least two years in the war.

A Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* says that Mrs. Hutchins, the fashionable Baltimore rebel, was pardoned by the President, to secure the exchange of Mrs. Patterson Allen, of Richmond, of whose arrest by the rebels for "disloyalty" our readers have already been informed. Mrs. Allen is said to have been rendered insane by the cruel imprisonment which she has been subjected.

A notorious North Missouri guerrilla, named Hunter, was lately arrested at Salt Lake, Utah, where he had arrived, en route to California, with $200. in greenbacks, stolen from the Bloomington Bank, in this State. He was recognized by a Missourian, and sent back by General Coer, under guard. He will be taken to Huntsville and hanged.

In General Torbett's recent expedition in the Shenandoah Valley, quite a number of soldiers got rather oblivious under the effects of the beverage called apple-jack. By order of the General they were strapped on their horses and kept there until they got sober. This punishment was found to be an excellent way of instilling temperance principles.

The Providence *Journal*, speaking of the cruel treatment of a child by its mother, says: The child certainly should have the careful attention of someone, or it will be prematurely added to the kingdom of heaven, and thus, perhaps, permanently separated from its kindred.

THE Boston *Traveller*, which was partly burnt out on New Year's day, has reappeared, "good as new." It is our sincere pleasure to testify that the *Traveller* is one of the best news journals in New England.

Blockade running is fast becoming a hazardous and expensive business. Official reports show that about one-third of the vessels engaged in it during the last three months have been lost or captured.

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

Preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

> Verily I say unto you, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewith soever they shall blaspheme: But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgivness but is in danger of eternal damnation: because they said he hath an unclean spirit.—*Mark* iii. 28-30.

I have been requested to preach upon the subject of the unpardonable sin. I comply with the request, not for the sake of meeting a curiosity by unfolding an obscure passage merely, but because great numbers of persons suffer anguish of spirit and bondage of life for fear that they have committed the unpardonable sin. This fact sometimes leads to insanity, and often is the leading feature of religious mania. While such needless suffering is experienced for fear of that which is not true, on the other hand, there is a great deal of security and of indifference respecting things that are true, and that verge toward the state here spoken of.

At first sight, the language of the passage which I have read in your hearing seems to indicate that there is such a thing as a single sin, a single act, that is so criminal, that is so heinous, that thrusts itself so far into the mysterious realm of moral quality, and strikes so fatal a blow, that God never will forgive it—a sin that may be committed in an instant of time, but which can never be recalled or repented of, or from whose effects there may never be deliverance. This has been the general opinion, and it is yet the popular impression; for, although teachers and commentators have failed to mark precisely the action, they have, to a great extent, united in teaching that there was some specific action of wickedness which might properly be called the unpardonable sin.

The history of this case, if it were superficially considered only, would confirm this notion. It certainly is true that the command reads as if the unpardonable sin consisted in a single and specific act.

"I say unto you, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewith soever they shall blaspheme: but he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation."

And then the evangelist, by way of explanation, adds:

"Because they said, He hath an unclean spirit."

This leads us to go back and see what the narrative was. He had performed a work of wonderful power in healing a man that was possessed of an evil spirit:

"The Scribe which came down from Jerusalem said, He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of the devils casteth he out devils. And he called them unto him, and said unto them in parables, How can Satan cast out Satan? And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand. And if Satan rise up against himself, and be divided, he cannot stand, but hath an end.'

And then follows, after a word more, the passage of our next.

Now, it seems to me that a larger and profounder consideration of this case will lead to the conclusion that the Saviour took in not only the particular conduct of the case, but that state of mind from which this conduct flowed; and that we are to regard the unpardonable sin, not as any one single offense, but as the state of heart which gives rise to conduct that is not pardonable. It is not an action; it is a condition of disposition or heart from which certain kinds of action are developed. It is generic; and like all generic states, it may to-day manifest itself in one way, and to-morrow in another way. A teacher may call any one of its specific developments an unpardonable sin, not on account of the unpardonableness of that particular action, but on account of the state of heart back of that and every other particular action. It is not an acute disease; it is not a moral poison that disorganizes the system; it is a chronic state, in which the moral forces of the soul have no longer power of reaction or of recovery.

If it be a specific act, it is very strange that it should not be described with at least sufficient plainness to let men know what the offense is. Even human laws, imperfect as they are, proceeding from unwise natures, wherever there are great penalties affixed to great crimes, take the utmost pains to mark the crime—to make it so specific that no man can misunderstand its nature; and it would be wrong in human administration to bring a huge and ponderous penalty on high to dash down upon transgression that had not before been made plain and appreciable, and that would surprise men without their being forwarned. But in the New Testament there is no sufficient definition or explanation of what this offense means if it is a special act. If it is the generic state of a man, there is, as I allow, abundant teaching about it; but if it is a single act, where can you find that act defined and set forth? Men, in point of fact, do not understand what this sin is. Teachers and commentators are unable to give precision to their instruction. They differ from each other not only, but there is not produced in the public mind any precise understanding of the unpardonable sin in the narrow and limited sense in which that term is employed.

If it be said that this unpardonable sin is sufficiently defined as being blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, I ask, What is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost? Is that a specific, or is it the carriage of a man's life and disposition? Does it refer to the character, to the average condition of the mind, or to a specific ebullition of the character or average condition of the mind.

In point of fact, anything that is supposed to constitute blasphemy against the Holy Ghost has apparently been committed and recovered from by men. It is said that it is speaking directly against the operations of God's Spirit. But thousands of men have spoken directly against them. "Ah!" it is said, "it is doing it *wantonly*." But thousands have done it wantonly. "Well," it is said, "it is doing it maliciously." But thousands do it maliciously. There are thousands that rail at and revile the most notable fruits of a revival of religion, and are formingly wicked, who yet, by-and-by, are broken down, become subjects of saving grace, and are made penitent. Was there ever a worse case than Paul's—a case in which there was more malignity, more bitterness, more venom, more railing against the Spirit of God, and more hatred towards the fruit of it in his children, than in his? And was there ever such a case in which a man was more gloriously transformed than in his? There is not one single element which commentators and teachers have been accustomed to describe as blasphemy against the Holy Ghost which we do not know to be pardonable, because it has been pardoned.

If it be a single act which men are liable to fall upon, it is remarkable that the Apostles did not, after the time of Christ, seize it, both for warning, and for awful condemnation. How would it have fallen upon the heads of doomed man? But except one passage in the first of John and the fifth chapter, there is almost no recognition of sins that are not to be pardoned. There is all the way through the New Testament the recognition of states that do not encourage much hope. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good, that are accustomed to do evil." This the Old Testament said centuries ago, and it has been sounding on in human experience and in human philosophy ever since. There is a state in which a man's conscience becomes so torpid, so dead, that there is no resurrection from it in this life; and that is what I understand to be substantially meant by the unpardonable sin. It is the sin of condition—of the whole moral condition—and not the sin of a specific act. In this case there was a specific act; but it brought the Savior's condemnation upon it because it was symptomatic of a hopelessly sinful condition.

Let us go back now to the other view—the view which we adopt. Who and what were the Pharisees? It was they who brought this condemnation upon themselves. They were in some respects the best part of the Jews. They were the Jews par excellence. They were the men that were the most offended at the idolatry and the laxness in the religious tendencies of the age. They were the men that undertook to reform. They were the progressives, the radicals. They were the Puritans of the Jews. They stood in the relation of excessive religiousness. But, with all their national feeling, they were men of an intense arrogance of disposition, of an intense spiritual pride, and of an intense spiritual selfishness. The element of self was so strong in them that it governed and guided everything else. They were hard in their natures. They were so completely warped and biased as to have perverted their moral constitution, so that it was no longer an interpreter to them of right and wrong. Their susceptibilities had ceased, apparently, to be natural and wholesome. They were dead. They were men that, while they had a certain conscience for fierceness, had no conscience for purity, for peace, for true piety.

Now, the life and teachings of Christ, as soon as they became convinced that he would not serve their selfish ambitions, ceased to exert upon these men any good influence, and became provocative of evil, showing that they were in a condition in which moral influences, so far from helping them, had become damaging to them. This specific instance is a remarkable exemplification of that fact. Here was a miracle that had convicted all others that Christ was divine; but upon these men it led to the impression that he was devilish. Because he cast out devils, other men said, "This is the Son of God;" and because he cast out devils, these Pharisees said, "This is the son of Belzebub." Such a state as they were in the Saviour called incurable. To them evidence ceased to have validity; and moral truth fell upon their natures without producing any moral impression. There was no help for them. Perversion had gone to the end, and perverted their moral natures.

In confirmation of this view, I would allege three points.

First, Christ's whole intercourse with the Pharisees proceeded upon the fact that their whole temper and moral condition made it useless to labor with them. You will recollect how strangely different his conduct towards the Pharisees was from his ordinary conduct toward men. The bearing of our Savior toward sinful men—toward men that were ordinarily subject to pride and vanity—was very gracious. Take his own disciples who were crude in their spiritual notions, rude in their dispositions, ambitious, and therefore very quarrelsome one with another, and who were continually plotting and complotting against each other. As they followed him, with what gentleness did he rebuke them! and how was the rebuke almost concealed in the form of a better instruction! How patient, and gentle, and forbearing, was he with them! Nay, take those that were actually stained with vices. Not only did he sit down with them at meat, but he permitted them to approach in the most wondrous familiarity to him. To such a degree did he make himself accessible and companionable that it became a standing reproach that he was a man that ate with publicans and sinners.

Now, let us see how he treated those that, on the other hand, were highly cultured, refined, moral.

"Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. Thou blind Pharisee, cleanse that first which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanliness. Even as ye outwardly appear righteous before men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, and say, if we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets. Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers. Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

What terrific preaching this is! What awful language! and from the lips of that man that bent down to the poor despised and outcast woman, and breathed hope into her heart—yea, in his dying anguish, inspired hope in the bosom of the thief, and promised him paradise. And consider that, though these Pharisees were the best specimens of external morality that existed in Jerusalem, inwardly they were so eaten up by pride and so blinded by selfishness, and their whole career was so hard and desperate in spiritual things that Christ did not even make an offer of the Gospel to them. He took it for granted that they were hopeless, and he treated them according to the theory that there was no use of preaching to them because there was no hope that they would reform or change. And it may be said of the whole pharisaic class, that when He preached to them He took it for granted that they would not repent, and dealt with them as though their career was ended and their fate was sealed. He simply denounced them and pointed out their doom.

Even in this terrific speech one would think that, at the end of it, there would have been as much lamentation as there was over Jerusalem, when he said, "If thou hadst known, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes;" but no, there was no such lamentation over the Pharisees. Stern and severe to the very end was the denunciation. There it stood, just as it blasted them.

The second point that I would consider is, that while we fail to find single actions of a spiritual nature that blast men, we do find that a perverted state of heart is all the way through the Bible regarded as hopeless and fatal. Physiologically and psychologically considered, there is such a thing as a perversion that is irremediable. An organ of the body not only may be diseased so as to be past recovery, but its action may, as it were, be reversed. Thus, the stomach is made, not only to receive food gratefully, but to digest it, so that it shall become a source of strength and pleasure to the whole system; but it is so made that, if it be perverted, it not only will not do this, but will do exactly the opposite. That which, when the stomach is in a normal condition is the source of health and strength, when the stomach is in a morbid condition is a source of much annoyance and damage. The function is reversed. The eye is ministered to by colors, by forms, by the whole wondrous literature of light; but let the eye become chronically diseased, and light is a positive detriment to it, and only darkness soothes it. Its adaptibility has undergone a radical change. The ear is a source of great pleasure, and sounds and combinations of sounds are its normal and natural food; but, being diseased, it may come to a state in which sound is like flagellation, and every pulse of it is torment instead of pleasure. Its action is exactly the opposite of that for which it was originally designed; and, besides, organs so perverted may become incurable.

We know that this is true in respect to the physical organs; and we also know that it is true in respect to the faculties of the mind. There are morbid conditions of every part of the mind. The intellectual faculties become morbid, and incurable in their morbidity; the moral feelings become morbid and incurable in their morbidity. If you look upon men, you shall find, in reference to purity, that there are many who not only have lost all sensibility of judgment respecting it. They are so debauched that they love impurity and those that are impure. And all appeals designed to lead them back to purity, and all truths that relate to it, fall upon a feeling that is so perverted that it is entirely changed and turned around; so that purity, instead of being a source of enjoyment is a source of pain to them.

This may even go higher; and in regard to religious exercises and duties, there may be the absence of healthy action, and there may be the presence of morbid action; and this morbid action may be incurable by any influences that are within our reach. We see and recognize in common life that state of mind which Christ denounced in the Pharisees as unpardonable. There are men that everybody gives up. There are men whose families even regard them as incurable, and no longer attempt to restrain them in the circle in which they move. There are men whom the whole neighborhood feel are lost beyond the possibility of reclamation. There are men who are condemned, not by the judgment of God, but by the judgment of mankind; not because they have committed any one great act, but because they are in a moral condition which, according to all analogies, makes cure impossible.

The third point in confirmation of this view is that the Apostles did not speak of any particular act as unpardonable, but habitually represented this state of which I have been speaking as being a hopeless state. Christ spoke of men, you recollect, as loving darkness, and refusing to come to the light, because their deeds were evil. And the Apostles, you know, run through this subject in all its moods and tenses. Read the description given in the first chapter of Romans, which covers the whole ground, and you will find that precisely the same class of persons is there described of which the Parisees were the examples, and of which we see examples in every community.

In the fourth chapter of Ephesians is also a description of persons that have committed the unpardonable sin. Men that are past feeling; men that have given themselves over to a continuous series of wicked courses; men that have been educated in wrong-doing till it has struck through and fixed itself in them—such men are hopeless, incurable, unpardonable.

When, then, the New Testament speaks of the unpardonable sin, and of men being dead in sin past resurrection, it speaks of precisely the same state; and you are to interpret the former by the latter. And if one asks you what the unpardonable sin is, turn to these passages of Scripture where the effect of habit in wrong doing is unfolded, and there you will get the Scripture's own interpretation of what is meant by the unpardonable sin.

This is sufficient for the explanation. Now I will make some points of application.

1. What are the signs? This I speak by way of relief to many and many a needlessly tried soul. I have had many persons, during the course of my ministry, come to me, that I might examine their condition, and see whether they had not committed the unpardonable sin; and I hear of many persons here and yonder who go weeping and lamenting in the bondage of fear lest they have committed this sin. Now, the inevitable sign of the commission of the unpardonable sin is a condition in which men are past feeling; and if a man has come into that condition in which he is unpardonable, incurable, the sign will be that he does not care. If you find a person who is alarmed lest he is in that condition, his very alarm is a sign that he is not in it. If a person is afraid that he is in an unpardonable condition, his very fear shows that he is not. If you find a person that is bent and bowed down with gloom and horror because he apprehends that he has committed the unpardonable sin, the gloom and horror, and the existence of apprehension, are proof that there is no need of concern on that point. If you have friends that are distressed for fear that they have committed the unpardonable sin, their distress shows that they have not. Suffering under such circumstances is based on physical causes. I have known many persons who thought that they had offended God beyond all hope of pardon; and there were physical reasons for it. This melancholy state of mind is one of the symptoms of that hypochondriac condition that men fall into, which leads them to their pastor, but which should more often lead them to their physician; for, in many cases, the treatment that belongs to the mind is a treatment that takes hold of the body

2. This subject will lead us to make an important discrimination, whether we are in a sinful state, or are beginning to lead a Christian life. There is a tendency to fear great sins, and a tendency to be indifferent to little ones. Now, there are certain great sins that, being committed, may give such a moral shock to a man's constitution as to be fatal in its effects; but these are not usually fallen into. Men are not very much in danger of great sins. They are ten thousand times more in danger of little ones. Men are not in danger of committing perjury half so much as they are of telling "white lies" as they are called. Men are not so much in danger of counterfeiting as they are of putting on little minute false appearances. Men are not so much in danger of committing burglary as they are of committing the myriad infinitesimal injustice with which life is filled. What is the effect on the constitution of a series of these offenses that are so small as to be almost imperceptible? It is these little sins, continued and multiplied, that by friction take off the enamel of a man's conscience. It is these numberless petty wrongs that men do not fear, persisted in, that are the most damaging. I should dread the incursion into my garden, in the night-time, of rooting swine, of trampling ox, or browsing buffalo; but, after all, aphides are worse than these big brutes. I could kill any one, or half a dozen, or a score of them, if they came in such limited numbers; but when they swarm by the billion, I cannot kill one in ten thousand of them—what can I do? Myriads of these insignificant little insects will eat faster than I can work, and they are the pest and danger of the garden, as often my poor asters and roses testify. There is many and many a flower that I would work hard to save, but the fecundity of insect life will quite match and overmatch any man's industry. Weakness multiplied is stronger than strength.

Now, that which does the mischief is these aphides, these myriad infinitesmal worms, these pestiferous little sins, every one of which is called *white*, and is a mere nothing, a small point, a mote, a speck of dust. Why, many a caravan has been overtaken, smothered, and destroyed by clouds of dust, the separate particles of which were so minute as to be almost invisible.

Many men are afraid that they will be left to some great sin—and they ought to fear that, but they have not the slightest fear of that which is a great deal more likely to bring them to condemnation—the series of petty violations of conscience, and truth, and duty, with which human experience is filled.

3. This leads me to say that every man should take heed, in the light of these remarks, to the way in which he treats his conscience. If the light in him be darkness, how great is the darkness! When we put a lighthouse on the coast, that in the night mariners may explore the dark and terrible way of the sea, we not only swing glass around about it to protect it, but we enclose that glass itself in a network of iron wire, that birds may not dash it in, that summer winds may not sweep it out, and that swarms of insects may not destroy themselves and the light. For if the light in the lighthouse be put out, how great a darkness falls upon the land and upon the sea! And the mariner, waiting for the light, or seeing it not, miscalculates, and perishes.

Now, a man's conscience ought to be protected from those influences that would diminish its light, or that would put it out; but there are thousands of men who are every day doing their utmost to destroy this light. When they do wrong their conscience rebukes them, and they instantly attempt to suppress it and put it down. They undertake to excuse themselves and palliate the wrong. The next day when they do wrong, the same process goes on, and they make a deliberate war against their conscience; for it is a very painful thing for a man to do wrong and carry the hurt, and he feels that he must overcome this tormentor if he would have any peace. The next day, when he does wrong, the same process is again repeated, and he says "My interest, my business, and my social position require that I should go along this way, and I will not obey the voice within me that cries out against it, but will swallow it down and cover it up." And he declares war against the light of God in the soul—the very point from which is to flow luminous guidance. He attempts to suppress the best thing in him—the foundation of the kingdom of God—for if the kingdom of God is to be built in a man, it is to be built on the foundation of conscience and love.

There are men that come not only to be wicked, but to be struck through and through with wickedness, so that they love men that are wicked, and hate men that are not. They come to have great contempt for anything that is not wickedness, and to have great regard, if not respect, for wickedness itself. And this they come to not at a plunge. Men never go down such a moral precipice headlong. They go down by degrees. The decline from a state of moral sensitiveness is very gradual—so gradual that it does not seem to men to be on the downward way. And oh! how sad is the thought of a man's casting himself away forever and forever, in the light of the solemn declaration that the wicked shall rise to everlasting shame and disgrace in the last great day! One would think that such a consideration would spur men, as with fiery spurs, to seek to escape from eternal doom by straightway turning from evil and embracing that which is good. But there are men that laugh about it. They say that it is well enough for women, for weak men, for priests and fanatical people, to trouble themselves about these things, but that it is beneath their dignity. They have come to a state in which they can abuse every mercy of God, and think it a weakness to be sorry for having done wrong. They can face the consideration of eternity and damnation, and yet not seemed troubled about them. The are dead, and are alive to know it, and to rejoice in it!

Now, I do not preach to those that are in that state. If I though there was the slighest use in spending time on such persons, I would cheerfully labor with them; but they are like drowned men. It has been a long time since the last effort to revive them was given over. No breath was perceptible, and the glass was not moistened by the slightest dew when put to their lips, and there was no warmth about them anywhere. And you say, "If fomentations or medicament would do any good, we would not withhold it; but they are dead." And so, we let them be, and they go to the dead-house. All we can do is to say to those that are in their sins, and are yet susceptible of reformation, "See to it that you do not come to this pass."

Now, there are a great many young persons here to-night. It is scarcely possible that you have so corrupted yourselves as to be without hope. There are present many persons in middle life who, though they are not Christians, are not so corrupt in their moral sense as to be without hope. I trust that by far the greater number of those that are here are persons for whom there is hope, and in whom there is life not only of body but of soul. You have damaged yourselves, you have injured your chances; but there is a remedy; there is a pardon; there is a healing. And it is to you that I appeal to-night. See that you do not drift down out of this period of hope, out of this land of promise. Do not make wrecks of yourselves. Now, while it is a day of grace, now, while it is an hour of mercy, seek your own salvation. Fulfil your duty. Do not let your whole life be so flagrant disobedient and incurable that you shall rise to shame and everlasting contempt in the day of resurrection. By the mercy of Christ, I beseech of you, be reconciled, and become dear children of the Lord your Father.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. su27-3m-evs

☞ PARABLE OF THE SHEEP AND GOATS.—Rev. A. BESSERMAN will deliver his third discourse, in exposition of the above named parable, in NEVILLE HALL, corner Fourth and Liberty streets, on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

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HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
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CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY. SAMBURG PORT WINE.

The above goods, of the finest grades, warranted pure and genuine, can be found in great variety at the well known and popular drug house of

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
de30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.—

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, New York:

As you address the citizens of Pittsburgh, stating that it having become *necessary* for you "to place before the public a conclusive, decided expression of preference over all other Pianos," a citizen of Pittsburgh may also address you.

Among the thirteen subscribers to your "necessary" testimonial, six of them (Messrs. Mills, Mason, Heller, Thomas, Ritter and Wolfsohn,) have jointly and severally, and, as they expressly say, *cheerfully* testified "that Decker's Pianos are UNSURPASSED by any other Piano-forte they have EVER seen; that they have rarely seen a square Piano with the same finish and purity of tone as Decker's: that they have NEVER come across a Piano superior to Decker's." Such decided and distinct language admits no superiority or preference of *any other* Piano to Decker's, and consequently not of yours.

Only a few weeks after you appear with your "necessary, conclusive, decided and final (?) expression," signed by seven of the same men who signed the testimonials of Decker. This is really wonderful, and makes us curious to know by what *powerful* means *you operated on the mind of these men* to produce such a wonderful change of opinion in such a short time. But skillful as you seem to be in operating on some men, you did not seem to meet with success in turning others.

Other signers of Decker's testimonials, as Theodore Hagen, editor of the *Musical Review*, Charles Fradel, John Zundel, Carl Anshutz, and others, men known all over the country, are not among the signers of your testimonial, but you substitute in the place of these such men whose names are hardly known to a dozen people in Pittsburgh, and of whose *character* and ability hardly anybody knows anything.

In view of these facts, your testimonials very well deserve a place among the Patent Medicine testimonials and are nothing but a gross insult to the good sense of the people. They make on any reader of common sense the impression that you must have deemed them very "necessary," and that you have abundant reason to fear the opposition of others.

Yours, J. M. HOFFMANN.
Of Hoffmann, Hoene & Co., Agents for Decker's Pianos. ja7

DISSOLVING STEREOPTICON.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF

European and American Cities, Public Buildings, Incidents of the War,

Scriptural Illustrations, Portraits, Miscellaneous Views, Moral, Amusing and Instructive. Brilliant Chromatic Effects, Optical Illusions and Transformations.

These Dissolving Views form the most attractive entertainment that can be offered to an educated public. The gradual change from one city to another seems almost magical, and the most wonderful relief is given to Landscapes, Panoramic Views, Statuary, &c. realizing a perfect stereoscopic effect. Exhibition at

MASONIC HALL,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, January 6th and 7th, at 7½ o'clock doors opening at 7.

Also, an Exhibition for Children on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 7th, at 2½ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Adults	25c
Children under 10, accompanied by parents	15c
Children admitted on Saturday afternoon for	15c

Tickets for sale at the principal Book Stores, and at the door. ja4-4t

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1865.

TO BAKERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 12th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with Bread for six months from the 15th instant. Loaves to weigh 1½ and 2 pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf of full weight.

By direction of County Commissioners.
ja6-6t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

E. H. HEASTINGS,

Will be a candidate for

RECORDING REGULATOR,

at the ensuing election, by Councils, for City officers.
ja6-3t

FOR RENT.

Those two first class Warehouses, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, occupied by the undersigned and J. McCully & Co for a period of forty-three years, in the prosecution of the Produce and Grocery business. Each Warehouse is 25 feet front by 130 feet deep to Church alley, with excellent cellar and vaults under the whole. Will be rented seperately or together, and possession given on 1st April, or sooner if required. Enquire of JAS. McCULLY,
ja6-3t 172 and 174 Wood street.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NO. 54 MARKET STREET.

SOUTH & ROSS,

ja4 Late SLATER & SOUTH.

PROPOSALS FOR Revenue Steam Cutters on the Lakes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 24th, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 m., Monday, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS, (side-wheel,) for the Upper Lakes, and one for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collecters of the Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at principal Lake ports. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
de31-eodtja16 Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
de31-3m

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 6, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

to the highest bidder, a large quantity of MANURE, at Gardner's stable, corner of Jackson street and Pasture alley, Allegheny city, on the 10th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock, m. Terms, cash, government funds.

O. CROSS,
ja7-3t Lt. Col. and Dep'ty Q. M. Gen'l.

FOR SALE—

A desirable three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as Bath and Gas. Situate on Hay street, near Penn. Will be so'd at a bargain, by applying immediately to the undersigned.

JAMES W. ARROTT,
ja7-3t No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CARBON OIL

For sale in Five Gallon Cans.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,
ja7-tf 27 IRWIN STREET.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

800,000	Cigars.
200	Boxes Tobacco.
50	Barrels Cut and Dry.
150	Gross Chewing and Smoking, in paper.

In store and for sale at
R. & W. JENKINSON'S Tobacco Factory,
ja6 No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WHEREAS,

The Auditor General is required, by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," has certified to me that the CITIZENS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the charter of said bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
ja7-3w Governor of Pennsylvania.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Under an order of the Orphans' Court, we will sell at the Court House, at public sale, on the 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the following property, viz:

1. Six three-story Brick Dwellings and Lots (known as 'Irwin's Row') each fronting about 21 feet on Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets, and extending back about 75 feet
2. The triangular three-story Brick House and Lot, on the corner of Third and Liberty streets, fronting about 39 feet on Liberty street, and extending back about 100 feet on Third street.
3. The two-story Brick Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Third street and Redoubt alley, fronting about 72 feet on Third street, and running back along Redoubt alley about 77 feet.
4. The triangular two-story Brick Dwelling and Lot adjoining the one last mentioned, and fronting about 50 feet on Third street.
5. The Ground Rents, amounting to $165 per annum, on Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, in Margaret George's plan of lots, each fronting 20 feet on Second street, and extending back, of an equal width, Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 72 feet, and Lots Nos. 5 and 6 80 feet.
6. All the interest of John Irwin, dec'd, in an agreement for the sale of part of Lot No. 98, in the City of Allegheny, fronting 28 feet on Pitt alley, and extending back, of an equal width, 110 feet, with use of a four feet alley.

For particulars apply to Messrs. D. W. & A. S. Bell, No. 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

JNO. IRWIN.
HENRY IRWIN,
T. H. NEVIN,
ja7-td Executors of Jno. Irwin, dec'd.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

BLANK BOOKS FOR

BANKS.
MERCHANTS,
BROKERS,
OIL DEALERS, &c.

BLANK FORMS FOR

OIL LEASES,
LAND LEASES,
SINGLE DEEDS,
DOUBLE DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
DECLARATIONS.
BILLS OF LADING,
NOTICES TO QUIT,
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MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
ja7-1t No. 39 Fifth street.

A FULL STOCK OF FRENCH MERINOS, COBURGS. DELAINES,

and other

DRESS GOODS.

CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WOOL HOODS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
BUCK GAUNTLETS,
KID GLOVES.

American 6 cord

SPOOL COTTON,

equal to any in the market, &c., &c., as low as can be found anywhere.

Wholesale Dealers

Are invited to call and examine our Stock, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

ja7-1t 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

PLANING AND SAWMILL FOR SALE.

A steam Planing and Sawmill, situated at Monongahela City, with the necessary machinery, now doing a large and paying business; with double Dwelling, Boat Yard, &c., all in good order. Lot 275 feet river front, and in depth 200 feet. This affords a good opportunity to men wishing to engage in the lumber business. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja6 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
869 No. 114 Fourth street.

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THE LEADED.

READY TO MORROW MORNING, WILL CONTAIN THE

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☞ Persons wishing it left at their residences can send their address through the Postoffice, or at PITTOCK'S, opposite, for the Carriers. ja7-1t

ITALIAN OPERA.

LETTER FROM THE SINGERS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

NEW YORK, December, 1864.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS—

Gentlemen: Having used your Pianos for some time in public and in private, we desire to express our unqualified admiration in regard to their merits.

We find in them excellencies which no other Pianos known to us possess to the same perfection. They are characterized by a sonority harmonious roundness and richness of tone, combined with an astonishing prolongation of sound, *most beautifully blending with and supporting the voice, to a degree that leaves nothing to be desired.* Indeed, we have never met with any instruments, not even of the most celebrated manufactories of Europe, which have given us such entire satisfaction, especially as regards their *unequaled qualities* for accompanying the voice, and keeping in tune for so long a time, as your Pianos, and we, therefore, cheerfully recommend them *before all others* to students of vocal music, and the public generally.

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By general desire of our literary community, the Tennyson Club have issued course tickets for the remaining lectures and readings of the '64-'5 season. Arrangements have positively been made for NINE EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, and it is hoped that the number will be increased to twelve or fifteen. Course tickets two dollars each, admitting the holder to all entertainments of the season, and granting him without charge the first choice of reserved seats.

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Jan. 20, 1865—Ralph Waldo Emerson. Subject. —
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Feb. —, 1865—Alf. Burnett as Henry Ward Beecher.
Feb —, 1865—Alf. Burnett. Humorous Delineations and Recitations.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Lights and Shades of Irish Character.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Irish Law and Lawyers.
Feb. 28, 1865—B. F. Taylor, of Chicago. Subject—English Words—Their Use, Abuse, and Beauty.
March 8, 1865—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin. Subject—The Old and the New.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. Readings from Shakspeare.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. "An Evening with the Ancient and Modern Poets."

Mr. Murdoch has been re-engaged this season at the solicitation of the many friends and admirers in our city of the great elocutionist and patriot.

Single admission to each entertainment, 50 cents.

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Can be procured at the law offices of the members of our association, or at the book, music and drug stores.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Fayette county, Pa., the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, at 12 o'clock, that valuable tract of land known as the "John R. Strickler Coal tract," containing 144 acres and 20 perches, more or less, lying on the Youghiogheny River, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowers, Stewart Strickler, William Huston and Jacob D. Strickler. There are on said tract two comfortable dwelling houses and outbuildings; a good bank barn, a corn house, two orchards of good fruit, &c. There are about 100 acres cleared and in good condition. This land is underlaid with Limestone of the best quality, Iron Ore, and the "Great Youghiogheny Coal Seam," and fronts on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for more than one hundred rods.

TERMS—One-third to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid annually; the one-third of the balance to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation, with the privilege to the purchaser of paying the whole at confirmation.

January 2d, 1865. THOS. R. DAVIDSON, Trustee. ja5-7t

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All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

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Having purchased the right to manufacture

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100	bbls. Green Apples.
5	do. Prime Roll Butter.
3	do. Eggs.
1,000	Premium A Bags.

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ja6 GRAFF & REITER, No. 27 Wood st.

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New Mess Pork.
" Leaf Lard.
Mill Grease.

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Laird's Bloom of Youth,
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Palmer's Vegetable Lotion,
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For Beautifying the Complexion,
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Sterling's Ambrosia,
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For beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair,
For beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair,
AT
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
ja3 cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from here will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily	3 Times a Week	Twice a Week	1 Time a Week	Weekly
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 35	2 80	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	32 00	21 34	16 00	10 70	20 00

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One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
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Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ......50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ...75 "

The Farm, Garden and Household.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recommends the following method for making cakes: "The finest, tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unbolted wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with), when put in cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once. The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminating point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked at any time and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use.

A WINTER GARDEN.—A company in London has bought one hundred and forty acres a few miles from the city, and propose to enclose it with glass, making a climate like that of Maderia, with the fruits and foliage to be found in that isle. A hotel and residence are to be built, and great prices will be charged for a chance to live under glass.

HOW TO FILL A HANGING BASKET.—Hanging baskets are usually made of wire; many, however, are made of terra-cotta, earthenware and rustic work. Of all mentioned, perhaps, the latter is the most tasteful, and the most beautiful.

If the basket be made of wire, we must procure some moss with which to line it, to prevent the earth from falling out. The best moss is that which is to be found growing in the woods by the sides of small streams, and in other like damp places. In selecting it, preference should be given to that of a bright green color, and that which is not grown too tall. Well, having selected our moss, our next step mus be that of placing it in the basket. This is easily done, and requires no directions other than that in placing it be careful to arrange it so that it presents an entirely green surface on the outside. Do not try to shave off too much of the earth on the inside, but allow it to remain fully an inch thick.

The next question to be considered is the soil. We have found that three-fourths potting soil, (such as is usually employed in green-houses,) and one-fourth sand, answers admirably. Fill the basket half full of the above mixture, and then select your plants.

We think that to look well, a hanging basket should not have anything in it that will stand up too high, or which, by growing, may be out of all proportion to the size of the basket. We refer to such plants as fish and rose geraniums, roses, fuchsias, etc. Ferns form most appropriate centers; around the edges tradescantia, periwinkle and lobelias may be used to advantage. If the basket be suspended with a wire or chain of considerable length, nothing looks more charming than to see a maurandia or thunbergia running up the wire. The beautiful *cissus discolor* is exquisite in this position.

Never put the most common plant in a dirty pot.

Never fill a pot so full of soil but that it may hold water enough to go through; every pot should have half an inch of vacancy above the compost.

Never tie up lettuces or endive, or earth up celery except when perfectly dry. They are sure to spoil if you do.

Plunge even hardy plants that are potted. A frost which could never reach the roots below the surface may destroy all the fibres if the pot be exposed.

TO ROAST BEEF.—Paper the top and baste it well, while roasting, with its own dripping, and throw a handful of salt on it. When you see the smoke draw to the fire, it is near enough; take off the paper, baste it well, and drudge it with a little flour to make a fine froth Never salt roast meat till you lay it to the fire, for it draws out the gravy. If you would keep it a few days before you dress it, dry it with a cloth, and hang it where the air will come to it. When you take up the meat, garnish the dish with horseradish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street. Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ......Wm. HENDERSON.

Double entertainment for Saturday night! Three pieces. Wm. Henderson as Ingomar.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the celebrated play, entitled

INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.

Ingomar ......Wm. Henderson.
with a complete cast.
Song ......Fannie Burt.
Dance ......Miss Jennie.

To be followed by the melo-dramatic play of the FORTY THIEVES.

Dance ......Miss Sylvester.

To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE,

On Monday Mr. NEAFIE will appear.

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Penn street, near St. Clair.

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Commences at 8 p. m.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

Once more crowns our efforts. The MONSTER COMPANY in a brilliant bill to-night:

Sherman in Savannah,
Scenes at Washington,
Foster in a Fix.
How's Your Grandmother?

Brilliant Dances by Miss Frank Christie, Miss Louise Rolette, Millie Ashton, &c., &c. Grand Gymnastic Feats by Mr. W. H. Ashton and Master Frank.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ARTISTES.

ja4-4t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First week of BILLY HOLMES.

Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK.
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

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JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je23:1y

NOTICE.

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities, and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st inst.

no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle, on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

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ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
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SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
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GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

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GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

PRODUCE—

2 boxes Roll Butter;
10 bbls. Chestnuts;
4 do. Dried Apples. In store and for sale by
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no22 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

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CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au9:1y

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EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of
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DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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264 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c, constantly on hand. se15

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JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
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Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
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200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oc19 No. 179 Liberty street.

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
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COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
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Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

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(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
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REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS.

constantly on hand and for sale by
se8 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

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RUPTURE OR HERNIA CURED.

By means of RAINBOW'S RELIEF; and for ease, efficacy and durability unparalleled in the world. Being a perfect new principle, proven to be superior to any Truss or Abdominal Supporter ever before applied. Admired by the scientific for its adaptation and beautiful simplicity, varying in many important points from other applications. A few only are mentioned below, with a few out of a thousand reliable testimonials. Rainbow's Relief differs from the Truss in having upward pressure—relieving the weight from the spine. It varies its pressure instantly, as the case may more or less require. It cannot get out of place when once fit on and properly adjusted. It has no friction externally to make the outer skin sore. It inspires the wearer with confidential ease, being a shield from danger. It will endure, with all its virtues, until a cure is perfected. It don't in any way interfere with labor, pleasure, rest or sleep. It don't injure the nervous system by pressing the vertebra. It don't press the bowels to the opposite side to rupture it. It don't rob the system of electricity with metal band. It don't, therefore, endanger life, attracting the electric fluid. Its easy, friendly embrace will make you forget all difficulities. It may be worn by the youngest infant, and not removed until cured. It may be put off in three seconds and on in ten, when once fit on without loosing or slacking a strap.

TESTIMONIALS.

My daughter was cured, after many years suffering, by wearing Prof. Rainbow's Relief a short time.
SARAH KUNKLE, West Manchester, Pa.

It cured me too, after seventeen years standing, to the astonishment of myself and doctors.
MOSES KNOTT, New Brighton, Pa.

I was born ruptured, it cured me in less than one year.
WM. COLEMAN, New Brighton, Pa

My son, Peter P. Reel, was ruptured from infancy, was over 25 years old when he began wearing Prof. Rainbow's cure, in January, 1863, a very bad case on both sides and scrotal, he was cured sound by the following October.
JACOB REEL,
Merchant, Harrisburg, Pa.

Remington Station, Beaver Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1864.

Days—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Office hours, from 1 to 4 p. m. Office in the Market House, adjoining City Water Work Council Room, up stairs. Address Lock Box 167 de28-2w

FULLER RESERVE OIL COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL STOCK ......$100,000.

SHARES ......$1 EACH.

The property of the Company, on the East bank of the Allegheny river, 1¼ miles below Franklin, in Cranberry township, Ve-nango county, Pa., near the Dale and Morrow 50 bbl. Well, and the large Wells of Hoover and others, consists of the following:

1st. FIVE ACRES, in Fee Simple, known as the "Fuller Reserve." with a river front and a stream of water running almost its entire length. At the mouth of this run and on the bank of the river is a

Well now pumping and yielding to the Company 10 bbls. of Oil per day.

Every foot of the above tract is available for Oil boring purposes, and can, at any time be leased to parties at one-half Royalty.

2d. A LEASE, for fifteen years, of a well on the lands of the Boston "Fuller Farm Oil Company," adjoining the five acres above described, which flowe when first struck, and will yield by pumping ten to twenty barrels of oil per day, and if carefully tubed there is every indication that it will be a

Flowing Well,

The present production of Oil to the Company is sufficient to pay over

Three per Cent. per month,

on the Capital Stock.

The Company have already sold a number of barrels of their oil for $15 per barrel at the well.

For the two producing Wells, above mentioned, there are two first class engines, with tubing, tanks, &c., all the property of the Company, and in good working order.

The Company will be organized under the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania

Subscription books are still open for a limited number of shares, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, pro tem.,

W. L. McCLINTOCK,

23 Fifth street, where full particulars concerning the property may be learned. de21-tf

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW ALBANY, IND., December 30, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE,

will be received at the office of Col. O. Cross, Deputy Quartermaster General at Pittsburgh, Pa., until 12 o'clock m. Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1865, for furnishing, in good boats.

300,000 Bushels Good Pittsburgh Coal,

each, at Cairo and New Orleans, at any time between the day above mentioned and the first day of June, 1865.

Proposals to be for the coal in boats, without pay for the boats.

A bond, with approved security, equal to one-third the price of the coal to be delivered, will be required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the bids for proper cause.

JAMES BROOKS,
ja n4-td Captain and A. Q. M.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sala by

W. S. HAVEN,
de8 corner of Wood and Third streets.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, anxious to go West, offers for sale his FARMS, in Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, Ohio, four miles West of Steubenville, near the Alexandria Station, on the P. C. and C. Railroad.

First, farm of 146 acres good land, 80 acres cleared, balance good timber, is well watered, valuable coal mine close to the railroad, large orchard of choice fruit, a good sugar camp by the house, a large good new house and barn, with all necessary outbuildings.

Second, farm on which I now reside, contains 100 acres, a large new house of eight rooms, and three tenant houses, a woolen factory, saw mill and grist mill, one good large orchard and two small ones, a good well at the door.

Third, a good farm of 68 acres, a good house and spring.

Fourth, farm of 103 acres, good farm house, orchard and spring. ANDREW EKEY, Jr.,
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The largest assortment of
TOYS, TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
AND VARIETIES.
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Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.

6m-3taw

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NATIONAL HOTEL,

Opposite the court house, Beaver, Pa. The proprietor having taken another business, wishes to dispose of the above. The house is a brick, with two frames adjoining, and contains 33 rooms, and is well adapted for the purpose. For particulars inquire at the house.

jan4-2w

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That desirable business stand, No. 60 Smithfield street, near the corner of Fourth street, on which is a substantial brick building. For terms, inquire of
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THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

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FOR SALE—

AN OIL REFINERY.

Inquire of ISAAC WHITTIER,
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FOR SALE.

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The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. A. E. Oakford, No. 162 Lacock street, Allegheny City. It is a substantial brick building, modern style front and back, three stories high, containing fifteen rooms, fitted with water and gas, and bounded on side and rear by paved alleys This is a desirable property, as it is in first rate order, and located so centrally that it is easy of access from any business portion of the two cities. MAFFETT & OLD,
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Containing fifty-two acres, mostly cleared. The land is rich, having been rented as a dairy farm for a number of years. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, a large barn, &c., and one of the best springs in the county is on the place. Situated one mile from Allegheny City, having an extensive front on the Perryville Plank Road. This place is one of the most beautiful now offered for sale, and lays well to subdivide into lots ranging from one to five acres. Terms easy. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
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which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 5½ tons. Address
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situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

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I am authorized to sell a tract of 53 acres, about 2½ miles from the Monongahela at the six mile Ferry. It is easily accessible by the valley of Streets Run, and a good Railroad is now made to within a short distance. The whole of it is underlaid with a

A THICK VEIN OF COAL!

cropping out on Weler's Run, a tributary of Streets Run.

The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

A GOOD LOG AND FRAME HOUSE,

a frame barn, excellent spring house, and other OUT BUILDINGS.

For terms and particulars, apply to
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Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

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Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
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de3

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se12:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
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A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $30. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM.

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH. Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

CARPETS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS,
HUDSON BAY ROBES,
VELVET OTTOMANS,
BRUSSELS OTTOMANS,

And the largest assortment of
ALL STYLES RUGS,
in the city, now open at the
CARPET STORE
of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
de13-1y 23 Fifth street.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEARSHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET. McKEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

OILS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments o Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil.
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary

WM. W. HERRON ......JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

WM. WIGHTMAN ......A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 93 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja1

J. G. WELDON ......JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.
64 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,
se16

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[au29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market,

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Cary's Cough Cure. Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. Sozodont. Seller's Cough Syrup. Carbonate Ammonia. Extract Calabria Licorice. Extract Logwood. de6

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

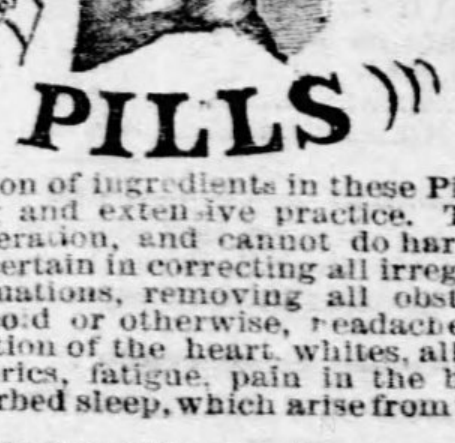
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,
au4-1y (Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES



Dr. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularties and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond. no20

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
no14 Liberty Street.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
se22 No. 121 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1865.

By orders received from Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, the subscriptions to the

U. S. 10-40 GOLD BONDS

will cease after JANUARY 7th, 1865. The 10 40 Loan will be withdrawn after that date.

This Bank and U. S. Government Depository is authorized to receive subscriptions up to and inclusive of January 7th, 1865. Full commissions will be allowed all purchasers of this desirable investment.

The 7-30 Loan, being U. S. Treasury notes, convertible on August 15, 1867, into 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS at par, are now for sale by us, and will continue to be for sale. The 7-30's, after January 7th, 1865, will be the only Government Loan on the market.

Full commissions paid to all purchasers of 7-30's.

ja4-1w S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1865.

In accordance with official instructions from Hon. F. T. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, this Bank and U. S. Depository will cash at maturity the

One Year 5 per cent Legal Tender Notes,

The face of the notes and the accrued interest to date of maturity will be paid: These notes were issued under Act of Congress March 3d, 1863.

ja4-1w S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President ......S. D. HERRON, Cashier
[late with Iron City B'k

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE Requirements of Act of Congress approved June 3d, 1864; Section 34, the following

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the condition of the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh

is published:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due to Depositors	859,158 80
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	1,820 00
Surplus fund required by law	3,573 38
Extra surplus fund reserved by order of Board	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 19th, 1861	8,155 25
	$1,276,707 70

ASSETS.

U. S. Loans and Discounts	$645,192 08
U. S. Treasury Department	2,824 54
Due by Banks	176,044 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds and U. S. Treasury notes	87,896 50
Drafts and Checks	47,005 06
Gold and Silver Coin	32,420 82
Legal Tender U. S. and Banknotes	285,824 70
	$1,276,707 70

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn S. D. Herron, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., who, on oath, states that the above statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1865.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written. S. S. BRYAN,
ja4-1w Notary Public. [Seal.]

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, }
WM. H. SMITH, } Auditing Committee,
J. K. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES,

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents,

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 6, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 10-40s	101 25	101 50
Gold	......	2 30
Allegheny Gas	......	38 00
Exchange Bank	72 75	......
Citizens' Bank	86 00	......
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	......	80 00
Dalzell	9 50	10 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	......	10 00
Columbia Oil	......	83 25
Flem. & Blood	......	3 75
Ohio Valley	......	1 65
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	......	90
McAboy	......	1 00
Cherry Run and Blood	......	1 00
Fourth Ward Allegheny Bounty Bonds	......	93 25

SALES.

1,500 10-40 at	101 37½
350 Ritchie at	1 25

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

The market continues dull. Curtin, 14¾@15; Maple Shade about 31; Phillips offered at 5; Seneca about 6¼; Dalzell is without change.

FRIDAY, January 6—P. M.

As we progress into the new year a perceptibly increased disposition is manifested to operate in oil stocks, but we note the fact that it is chiefly the productive or more promising oil stocks which attract attention.

Buyers no longer "pitch in" for the chances, but select such as have proved productive, or such as, from locality or other circumstances, are likely to do so. Hence many of the former familiar names are seldom ever mentioned, and will probably sink into forgetfulness. Oil stocks may and will be sought for as *investments*, and, doubtless, many of them will repay to their holders their outlay in dividends in a short time; but we think the demand for speculation is over, and will not soon revive.

Governor Curtin proposes the repeal of the general law under which these companies have been organized because of its misuse for speculation and, in fact, fraudulent purposes. No doubt can exist that improper use has been made of that law, and possibly it would have been better had it never been enacted. But the evil has run its course and done all the mischief it can, and we think that with some provision for a proper inspection and publication of the condition and organization of the companies hereafter formed, it will be of service in developing our oils and other minerals. No danger need be feared hereafter, at least in this community, of the law being used, as it has been heretofore, in getting up companies merely to sell stock. That game is played out, and thus the *evils* of the law is repealed by the people more effectually than could be done by the Legislature.

—At the People's Stock Exchange, last evening, (Jan. 6,) the following sales were made:

800 Ritchie, (including dividend)	1 19
400 do do do	1 19
400 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 10
1,500 Whitely Creek	1 25
800 Cherry Run and Pit Hole	94

—The Ross Oil Company announces another three per cent. dividend. This is its fourth dividend.

The Linden Oil Company has declared a dividend of one per cent for December, payable on the 10th inst. Also the Good Intent Oil Company announces a dividend of thirty dollars per share, that is on one hundred and thirty-five dollars paid in. This is the seventh dividend for this company.

—The dividends of several of the Philadelphia oil companies are announced. Curtin 2 per cent., Mingo 2, McIlhenny 1 per cent., and St. Nicholas 1 per cent.

—The Excelsior Petroleum Company of New York will pay, 15th January, a dividend of four per cent., free of tax.

—The New York *Evening Post* says upon authority that no more gold-bearing bonds will be issued, that no additional inflation of the currency will take place, and that the Government will henceforth rely for its entire expenditures upon the 7-30 loan and the taxes.

—The statement of receipts of the Treasury of the United States, for December, is the most satisfactory for some time, and if subsequent statements are not as good, there can be no good excuse given by the Secretary or Congress. The figures are as follows:

From 5-20 bonds	$25,000,000 00
Treasury loan	2,836,533 27
10-40 bonds	33,042,250 00
7-30s	16,581,550 00
Internal revenue	20,249,983 10
Hospital money, &c	22,000 00
Fractional currency issued	108,902 45
Total receipts December	$97,841,218 82

The receipts for taxes are "growing," and the financial officers of the Government will be grossly negligent if they do not keep them moving in that direction.

—At Boston yesterday Copper stocks were dull; Central closed at 5; Franklin at 54¼; Hancock at 8; Huron at 40; Isle Royale at 13; Mesnard at 6¼; Minnesota at 26; Pewabic at 56; Pittsburgh at 82½; Quincy at 99; Superior at 7.

—The exports of Petroleum from New York in 1864 are 21,288,498 gallons, valued at $19,547,604. The following is the quantity exported from other ports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:

	1864.	1863.
From Boston, gals	1,696,307	$2,049,431
From Philadelphia, gals	7,760,148	5,595,738
From Baltimore, gals	629,071	915,866
From Portland, gals	70,762	343,682
Total gals	10,457,188	$8,703,117
Total exports from U. S.	31,745,687	28,250,721
Same time 1863, gals		10,887,701

This wonderful product is now being sent to almost every foreign port with which we have commercial relations. Great Britain is the largest consumer of the product, the export from New York thither during last year being 6,275,000 gallons. France is next in importance her import from this port having been 4,625,000 gallons, a large increase upon the receipts of 1863. The shipments hence to Antwerp have also been large, amounting to 4,149,000 gallons, against 2,692,000 gallons in 1863. Bremen has imported nearly one million gallons; Hamburg 1,176,000 gallons, and Rotterdam 533,000 gallons. The shipments to Cronstadt indicate a large growth in the demand in Russia, the export hither having increased from 88,000 gallons in 1863 to 400,000 gallons in 1864. The export to Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste, Lisbon and Australia, are also of considerable importance.

As yet, the trade in this article with South America and the West India Island has not grown to such an extent as might have been expected from our intimate trading relations with those countries. It may be safely asserted that the general demand for Petroleum is yet in its infancy. Next to gas, Petroleum is the best and cheapest illuminating agent yet discovered, and it appears to be destined to become the illuminator for the world. In Asia, in many parts of Europe, and in South America, it requires time for a new commodity, however desirable it may be, to create a demand. But each year the consumption must become more generally diffused in all countries. If the supply can be kept up to the demand, it would not be surprising to find the export of Petroleum, five years hence, three or four times its present amount, placing this product among the foremost of our articles of commerce.

Wheat in Milwaukee.

The *Sentinel* says:

The receipts of wheat for the week foot up only 45,034 bushels, against 22,192 in the corresponding week in 1863. The receipts up to Saturday amount to 9,120,255 bushels, against 13,024,323 bushels last year, showing a deficiency of 3,904,068 bushels. This brings the record to the close of the last year, but does not include the deliveries of wheat by teams. The deficiency in receipts since Sept. 1st is becoming formidable, as may be seen from the following statement of receipts from the last crop compared with the movement of the crop of 1863:

	Bushels
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863	6,911,026
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1864	2,023,131
Deficiency	4,897,895

The stock of wheat in store here Saturday has not yet been ascertained, but will be officially reported in a day or two. It is thought that the amount will not exceed 350,000 bushels if it reaches that figure.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

January 5.

Tobacco sales, 12 hhds, viz: 10 hhds Mason county, Ky.—1 at $8 75; 2 at $10 00@10 75; 1 at $11 50; 1 at $13 75; 1 at $13 50; 1 at $16 75; 1 at $19 75; 1 at $23 00; 1 at $26 00. 2 hhds of Virginia; 1 at $16 75; 1 at $22 25.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of special notice. The weather was very unfavorable for out-door transactions, and the rain that set in early in the day continued without intermission. The roads leading to the city were in a sad condition, and hence the receipts of produce by that channel was to a great extent cut off. The demand was on a moderate scale. Our rivers are in fair navigable order, and navigation to all points will be resumed early in the week. The Parkersburg packet, Bayard, is announced to leave on Monday on her first trip. She has great speed and fine accommodations. The J. R. Gilmore has changed Captains and destination. She will load for Nashville, and will be commanded by Captain R. W. Harton. The fine packet Olive is loading for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch. She will be followed by the Columbia, which will load in turn. The new steamer Champion is receiving for Cincinnati; she will have dispatched. The new steamer W. H. Osbourn is about completed, and will leave for Memphis during the coming week. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was firm, with a fair demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales were made at prices ranging from $3@$3 75.

HAY—The offerings were small, only a few loads being disposed of a $40@44 ⅌ ton.

HIGHWINES—The market was unsettled. We note sales, in a small way, at $2 25@2 30 ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. Small sales were made at 44@47c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices tends downwards. Sales were made from first hands at $2 50 ⅌ cwt. Buyers appear shy even at the decline. The demand for extra has fallen off.

SALT—Was in steady demand, with sales of 100 bbls at $3 05.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of special notice; the demand was confined to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade; buyers were offering lower figures; holders were not disposed to give way; among the sales were: Extra family, 150 bbls low grade, at $10 75; 100 do, choice, at $11@11 20; 70 do $11 15; 46 do $11 25; extra, sales 90 bbls, at $10 25@10 37½; the principal enquiry was for the better qualities.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand for home purposes; sales of 64 boxes Western Reserve, at 20@22c; Hamburg, 23@23½c.

GRAIN.—The market yesterday was quiet, and the sales were few and far between. The receipts were limited, and so were the transactions. Oats—The demand has fallen off. The week's sales were large. Sales yesterday of 1,200 bush at 90c; sales of 300 bush, from store, at 95c. Barley was unchanged. Sales of spring at $1 60@1 65; fall, $1 80@1 85 per bush. Wheat was steady, but not very active. We continue to quote red at $2 05@2 10; white, $2 15@2 20. Corn steady at $1 30@1 35 at depot.

BACON.—The receipts of new, from smoke-house, is increasing. The market, however, was firm, with sales of shoulders, 8,000 lbs, at 22c; sides, 4,000 lbs, 23c; sugar-cured hams, 5,000 lbs, 25c.

LARD OIL.—Market firm with sales of 10 bbls at $2 10.

DRIED BEEF—Was in moderate demand; sales of 5 tierces sugar cured at 22c.

POTATOES—The market was inactive, the supply on hand is not large and prices range from $1 00@1 10.

EGGS—The market was dull and prices tend downward, we quote nominally at 37@38c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was fair and sales were moderate; apples ranged from 12@12½c; peaches, 25@28c ⅌ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865.

The supply of oil in the market at this time is very light, hence we have but few sales to record. Holders were firm in their views, not being disposed to give way. The weather has moderated very materially. It certainly looks as if navigation would be resumed to the oil regions. There was a small amount of ice floating in the Allegheny, but we expect to see boats resume their trips early in the week. The oil receipts reminds us of the auctioneer who has always one more article left. Some days ago it appeared as if there would be no more receipts until navigation is resumed. We stated so; but the next day we recorded the arrival of two boat loads. On Thursday we were informed that there was no more oil on the way. On Friday two boats arrived with 705 barrels. Accordingly the oil receipts are about as uncertain as the oil market. Our latest from Oil City represent a firm market with plenty of buyers at the outside rates. Since the closing of the Allegheny river large shipments have been made East by rail. The market was steady at the following prices:

CRUDE OIL—There appear to be a few lots still left; sales 275 bbls at 45c, packages included; 300 do 45c; 200 do 45c, bbls included.

REFINED OIL—Holders were firm in their views; in some instances an advance was asked; bonded was less fancied than free oil; 100 bbls lots could be purchased at 68c; smaller quantities was held at 1@2c ⅌ gallon advance; free oil, sales 100 bbls 89c; 25 do 90c; 100 do, light gravity, 87c; 100 do 88c; some dealers were not offering their stocks, whilst a general feeling of firmness seemed to have possession of the market.

TAR—Was steady but prices were unchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Maxwell & Palmer	405
J Linton	300
Total	705

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 50 bbls benzine, for Boston.

Lucesco Company, 70 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Brothers & Co, 138 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 72 bbls refined, for New York.

New Orleans Market.

December 26.

The excitement of yesterday has entirely subsided, and while there has been only a limited supply offering, there has been little or no demand. Up to a late hour it was still uncertain whether the New York quotations referred to in our last report should be $1 34 or $1 44, but the prevailing opinion was that the former were the correct figures. The only sales reported were a trifling lot of low middling at $1 21, and a prize list of 143 bales ex-schooner Albert Edwards at auction, as follows: 30 packings at 55½c; 48 repacked low ordinary at 97½c; 40 do at $1 02, and 25 repacked good ordinary at $1 11¼. Strict good ordinary was held to-day at $1 20.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati—The buoyancy in the provision market is fully maintained, and results in an advance of the prices on all articles.

Mess pork sold pretty freely at $43, and one bale of country was recorded at $43 50. It was generally supposed that the latter transaction was coupled with conditions that equalized figures to correspond with those current here for deliveries on the spot. Holders of city, however, are not free to accept $43, asking now $44, or out of the market. A lot of 100 bbls. deliverable July 1, was sold $47 50—a strong bull operation.

Lard was put up to 23c, but there was not much on the market, and 24c is generally asked.

Bulk Shoulders were sold at 16½c, loose, and Sides at 18½c, loose, but ½c higher is generally asked. Clear rib bulk Sides were sold at 49½c, packed, and the same rate is asked for bulk Hams. Meats from the block are scarce and higher. Shoulders are generally held at 14c, and Hams at 18@18½c.

Hogs have a firm market, but undergo no change in price. The figures already attained are so frightfully high, that any further advance is regarded as impracticable, and scarcely worthy of the attempt.

The receipts of hogs to-day foot up about 2,800 head, including those driven in, and the entered sales to 1,187 head, as follows:

60 head, avg.	140 lbs net	at	$15 50
200 "	250 lbs	at	16 00
122 "	200 lbs	at	15 75
490 "	190 lbs	at	16 00
125 "	190 lbs	at	16 00
190 "	270 lbs	at	16 20

Milwaukee Market.—Dressed hogs were not so firm as on Friday, but the extremely light receipts prevented any material decline. The ruling prices were $14 75@15, dividing on 200 lbs, but toward the close it required good lots to bring these prices. The receipts for twenty-four hours, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce, amounted to only 365, against 946 on the corresponding day last year. The deliveries of hogs by railroad from Sept. 1st to date, this year and last, compare as below:

Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st.	1864	1863.
Live Hogs, No	41,553	47,748
Dressed Hogs, No	33,972	53,656
Total	78,525	101,404

The total receipts of hogs last week were 6,891, of which all but 166 were dressed hogs, against 10691 live and dressed in the corresponding week last year.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—O & B Martin, 1 car iron; G Groves, 66 hhds, 7 bags flax seed; Graff & R, 30 bags dried apples, 13 bags beans, 7 bags flax seed; W Fuller, 10 bags flax seed; W Hoffman, 5 hogs; Godfrey & Co, 17 sacks rags; J Levi, 33 pkgs mdse; Champion Co, 77 bbls refined oil; J Hallman, 23 sacks buckwheat flour; Dilworth & E, 60 bbls tar; Waring & K, 50 bbls refined oil; J Logan, 11 bags potatoes; McCracken, 26 do do; G Richey, 25 pkgs mdse; N King, 215 do do; Lockhart & F, 10 bbls oil; J Black, 50 bush wheat; J Bluerock, 24 bags potatoes; J A Caldwell, 16 sacks oats; B Hays, 6 bags do; J Hawk, 14 pkgs mdse; J Hamilton, 11 do do; R Stewart, 17 do do; R Miller, 27 do do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—M F Morse, 21 pkgs mdse; Murtland & Co. 33 bbls tobacco; Jones & B, 275 half blooms; Park Bros & Co. 1013 do do; B C & J H Sawyer, 215 bxs candles; Hartman & Bro, 15 bbls cider; M Crowell, 5 pkgs mdse; D N Courtney, 300 bush corn; R T Kennedy, 160 sks wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 156 sks wheat; Jno Steel, 1 car hay; Nimick & Co 1 car metal.

Imports per Pittsburgh. F. W. & C. R. R.—J Gardener, 100 barrels flour; Shomaker & Lang, 100 do do; Gregg & Co, 100 do do; Rea & R, 182 sacks oats; J W Farley, 230 sacks mill feed; J B Yougg, 1 car lumber; McElroy & Co, 48 bundles Broom; W Mullen, 78 packages iron; J Moorhead, cars metal; Delanne, 400 green hides; S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; Colonel Cross, 160 sacks oats.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

January 7.

The Iron and Nail market was steady with a fair demand for most descriptions, the supply on hand being ample for all ordinary purposes. The latest quotations are:

FLAT BAR.	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1⅛ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1⅛ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8
HORSE SHOE.	⅌ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1⅛	9¼
⅞ inch	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½	¼ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3¾ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8½
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	⅌ lb		
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

WAGON BOX IRON	9½
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	8
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2¼cts ⅌ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8¼
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	15

NAILS.

	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	8 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	2d "	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	3d " Lining	11 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Clinch	9 62½
3d	9 37½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1⅛ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, January 7, 1865.

The pig iron market was inanimate. Manufacturers being engaged in adjusting their accounts are indisposed to operate at present. Sales of the week were consequently light. One or two sales of considerable magnitude were accepted at prices which are withheld.

We have reported sales of

60 tons coal smelted from native ore, close Juniata	$55 00	cash.
50 tons coal smelted from native ore, close Juniata	60 00	4 mos
50 tons coal smelted from native ore, close Juniata	58 00	"
100 tons mixture with S. S. ore, open grey	58 00	"
300 tons mixture with close forge equal to	56 00	60 d'ys
40 tons No. 1 anthracite	65 00	cash.
200 ton red short	55 00	"
120 tons grey forge neutral anth	60 00	"
90 tons mottled " "	59 00	6 mos
145 tons cold short Ashland anthracite, grey forge	60 00	4 mos
SALES OF HANGING ROCK.		
118 tons, mostly hot blast average	$76 50	time
SALES OF BLOOMS.		
6 tons Juniata No. 1	$150 00	cash.
36 tons Juniata No. 1	150 00	cash.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.		
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x24 to 16x24	8 65	"
17x24 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x46	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
20x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"
DOUBLE THICKNESS.		
6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	13 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 36x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 40x46	28 80	"
36x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Jan. 7, 1865.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	27 50
I-C—12x12	23 50
I-X—12x12	28 00
I-C—14x20	24 00
I-X—14x20	28 50

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

January 7, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	25½
" " small sizes	26½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	
Hackled American Tarred Cordage	22
Spun Yarn	20
American Hemp Packing	20
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	—

Terms, net cash.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Jan. 7, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels			$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX	do	do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do		do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do		do	5 00

Shipments of Flour and Grain from Milwaukee.

Shipments of flour and grain from January 1st to December 24th:

	1864.	1863.
Flour, bbls	425,368	595,266
Wheat, bush	8,952,838	12,758,532
Oats, bush	755,333	839,161
Corn, bush	171,516	82,800
Barley, bush	2,104	81,222
Rye, bush	12,465	82,049

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese,	Irwin	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about six feet water in the channel and at a stand. The weather was mild for the season. Navigation will be resumed to all points on Monday. The packet Bayard is announced for Parkersburg and way points.

THE steamer Pilgrim, Captain Brickell, is announced for Nashville on Saturday.

THE fine passenger steamer Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will have despatch.

THE fine packet, J. R. Gilmore, has changed her sign. She will load for Clarksville and Nashville, and will hereafter be in charge of Capt. R. W. Horton.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Champion, in charge of Captain F. Maratta, is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found.

HO FOR THE OIL REGIONS.—The fleet side-wheel steamer Bayard, Capt. Saint, will leave for Parkersburg on Monday, at 11 a. m., on her first trip. She will leave Pittsburgh every Monday and Friday punctually at the hour advertised. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and great speed. The advantage of such a packet to our merchants will be large. The first clerk is our old friend, Capt. D. Moore, an officer of large experience, pleasing address, and personally very popular. What he don't know about the packet trade is not worth learning.

RIVER PACKETS,

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast side-wheel passenger steamer
BAYARD,
J. G. SAINT, Master, DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.
Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
Leaves Wheeling at 8 p. m. same days.
Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 p. m.
Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.
Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent,
de28 No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer,
G. W. C. PORTER,
T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. F BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 3 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON FRIDAY, Janaury 6, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer CHAMPION, CAPT. MARATTA, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
4 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE, J. M. ANDREWS, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
31 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville and Nashville.

ON SATURDAY, Jan. 7th, at 4 p. m. The light draught passenger steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
5 JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Nashville and New Orleans.

ON MONDAY, January 9th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, HARTON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
7 JOHN FLACK, Agents.

FOR SALE—

On moderate terms, two second-hand STATIONARY ENGINES, without balance-wheels, 7½ inch bore, and 2 feet stroke, with heavy cast iron frames, weighing from 2,500 to 2,700 lbs. each. For further particulars, address or call on
J. O. McKEE & CO.,
ja5-5t Upper Sandusky, O.

SELLING CHEAP

AT PRIVATE SALE,
DURING THE DAY, AT
McClelland's Auction House,
55 FIFTH STREET,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BOOTS,
SHOES AND
DRY GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHAWLS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
ja7

VENITIAN BLIND TRIMMINGS,

In new Patterns and Colors.
WHITE MARBLE TABLE OIL CLOTH.
OIL CLOTH RUGS
PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS.
PHILADELPHIA GREEN OIL CLOTH.

The above new goods just opened for
Wholesale and Retail Trade,
at the
CARPET STORE
of
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de10] next to Postoffice and Custon House, 2d floor

ANDREWS, ARMSTRONG & ABBY.

ENGINE BUILDERS and
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
CORNER OHIO ST. AND EAST LANE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Manufacturers of double and single acting engines, blowing engines for oil refineries, pulleys, hangers, and shafting.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of oil engines, which are now being manufactured by us. de14-6m

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WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,
GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

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BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.
A. G. CURTIN.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 27th, 1864. de30-3w

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK AND ON THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the Capital stock for the quarter ending December 31st inst., to the shareholders who stand registered on that day, payable, (free of Government tax) on and after the 17th day of January, 1865, at the office of the Company in this city, and at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices. The Board have also ordered the anticipation of the payment of the half yearly dividend of three and a half per cent. on the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1st, 1865, making it payable on and after the 17th day of January, 1865, to the bondholders registered on the 31st day of December inst., at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York. The Transfer Books of stock and third mortgage bonds will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of January thereafter.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES,
de17-1m Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 10th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear, that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Citizens National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of December, 1864.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de14-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 8th, 1864.

WHEREAS,

by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear, that the "Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank," of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of December, 1864.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
de13-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.]
HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [L. S.] seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864
HUGH McCULLOCH,
jan4-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

ALLEGHENY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A D 1864, that the stockholders of the Allegheny Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have this day voted to become such an association, under the name and title of "The Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh," and that its directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
de26-30t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D 1864, that the stockholders of the Iron City Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have this day voted to become such an association, under the name and title of "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
de26-1m JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
December 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

for twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, the 9th day of January, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de21-3w D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

H. L. BOLLMAN, President. JOHN SCOTT, JR. Cashier.
MERCHANTS AND MANUF. NATIONAL BANK,
LATE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
de13-td JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBTUGH.

An election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on
TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865,
between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
de10-1m JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF N. C. AND F. R. R. Co.,
New Castle, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a meeting of the Stockholders of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Castle, Pa., on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice-President and seven Directors of said Company. [de24-2w] J. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company),
PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS

Of this Bank will be held on the second TUESDAY, 10th of January next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
de19-td

DIVIDEND.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (at Hand street), are hereby notified that a
DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
has been this day declared, payable forthwith.
FRANK B. BISSELL, Treasurer.
January 3, 1865. jan4-2w

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for Thirteen Directors of the IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
ja4-6t

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE Co.,
January 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars per share out of the profits of the past six months, payable on or after the 9th instant.
jan4-10t D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

BAROMETERS

FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.
From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
nov1 Practical Optician, 53 Fifth St.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President. S. D. HERRON, Cashier. [Late with Iron City B'k.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
PITTSBURGH, January 5th, 1865.
NOTICE.

In accordance with order of Hon. WM. PITT FESSENDEN, U. S. Secretary of Treasury, subscriptions to the

10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS,

will be received up to, and inclusive of, 7th January, 1865. Subscription will be received
One-third payable on 7th January, 1865.
One-third " " 14th " "
One-third " " 21st " "
S. D. HERRON,
ja6-2t Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company,
JANUARY 2D, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 949,144 92
U. S. Bonds	550,000 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 ⅌ cent.	719,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	791,032 65
Due from Banks and Bankers	394,954 81
Bills of solvent State Banks	61,735 00
Cash Items and Remittances	107,263 50
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense Account	3,367 35
	$3,562,498 23
Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	360,000 00
Due to Banks	296,992 61
Due Treasurer of the United States	202,435 95
Due Depositors	2,138,850 24
Dividends unpaid	165 00
Internal Revenue Tax Account	4,641 53
Profit and Earnings	48,412 90
	$3,561,498 23

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency, to January 2d, 1865.
ja5-6t JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31st, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [L. S.] seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, 1864.
[Signed] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja4-1m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 4th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a cash dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 9th inst.
ja5-12t WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

OFFICE BLOOD FARM & OHIO PETROLEUM CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend, out of the profits of the last three months, of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 7th inst., at the office of Mr. IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer.
Transfer books closed until January 7th, 1865.
ja4-6t W. O. MILLER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office, in Pittsburgh, on the second Wednesday, 11th day of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Transfer Books of the company will be closed from Monday, the 9th, to Saturday, the 14th of January, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ja6-6t E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, No. 27½ Fifth street, on Monday, 16th January, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year.
ja4-11t J. R. MURPHY, Secretary.

LINDEN OIL COMPANY.

Capital	$200,000
Shares	$5 each.

This company has declared a dividend of One Per Cent for December, payable on the 10th January, at the office of the Company, No. 107 Fourth street.
ja6-4t J. K. MORANGE, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER
R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m., at the Monongahela House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place an election for Directors will be held. WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
ja5-10t

GOOD INTENT OIL CO.,

This Company have this day declared a dividend of
Thirty Dollars per Share,
for December, payable on the 10th inst., at the office of this Company.
J. K. MORANGE,
ja6-4t Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of the
COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
for the election of officers, will be held at the office, No. 6 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, January 12th, 1865, at 9 o'clock a. m.
de26-td E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY

OIL COMPANY.
The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the
Duck Creek Valley Oil Company,
are requested to pay in their subscription at the office of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. L. BEYMER,
de26-tf Treasurer pro tem.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called
"THE FULLER RESERVE OIL CO.,"
will be held on Thursday, January 19th, 1865, at 10 a. m. at the office of the Secretary, W. L. McCLINTOCK, 235th street, for the purpose of organization, as required by an act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved the 18th day of July, 1863.
W. L. McCLINTOCK,
de27-3w Secretary.

GREAT AMERICAN OIL CO.,

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company are notified that there will be a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing officers and organizing said Company, at the People's Insurance office, city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 2 o'clock p. m.
BALIMAN GOE,
JAS. McGREW,
de29-tf JOHN WATT.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't. W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oc14-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The business connection of Bollman & Garrison and of Bollman, Garrison & Co, was dissolved on the 1st instant by sale of the interest of H. L. Bollman and G. W. Bollman.

All settlements will be attended to at the office of the late firms, on Smithfield street.
H. L. BOLLMAN,
A. GARRISON,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

In retiring from the above, the subscribers would express thanks to their friends for the patronage given during the long period of their business, and also take pleasure in recommending their successors to the public, with the fullest confidence that every effort and attention will be given to render satisfaction.
H. L. BOLLMAN,
GEO. W. BOLLMAN.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDERY.

A. Garrison having purchased the entire foundery property, stock and business of the late firms of Bollman & Garrison and Bollman, Garrison & Co., and having associated with him in business John H. Ricketson, the undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of A. Garrison & Co.
A. GARRISON,
JOHN H. RICKETSON.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1865. jan4-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, corner of Second and Wood streets.
JOSEPH WOODWELL,
JAMES WILEY,
THOMAS BIRNEY,
JOHN H. STEUART.

In retiring from the firm of Joseph Woodwell & Co. I do cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
JAMES WILEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of Joseph Woodwell & Co., for the purpose of continuing the hardware business at the old stand,
JOSEPH WOODWELL,
WM. K. WOODWELL,
JOHN H. STEUART,
THOMAS BIRNEY.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1865. jan4-2w

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN. B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood street. J. O. WILSON,
S. B. McELROY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the old stand, No 54 Wood street.
SAMUEL B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. ja4-1m

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us in the Banking business JAMES W. DAVITT and MARCH HUNNINGS.
KRAMER & RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 2d, 1865.

ALLEN KRAMER..EDWARD RAHM..FLORENCE KRAMER
J. W. DAVITT. M. HUNNINGS.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 35 Bank Block, Fifth Street.
jan2-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated my brother, RICHARD H. HUGHES, with me in the
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE
business, which we will continue at the old stand, No. 107 Market street, under the firm of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO. JOS. R. HUGHES.
Pittsburgh Jan. 2, 1865. ja5

CLOTHING.

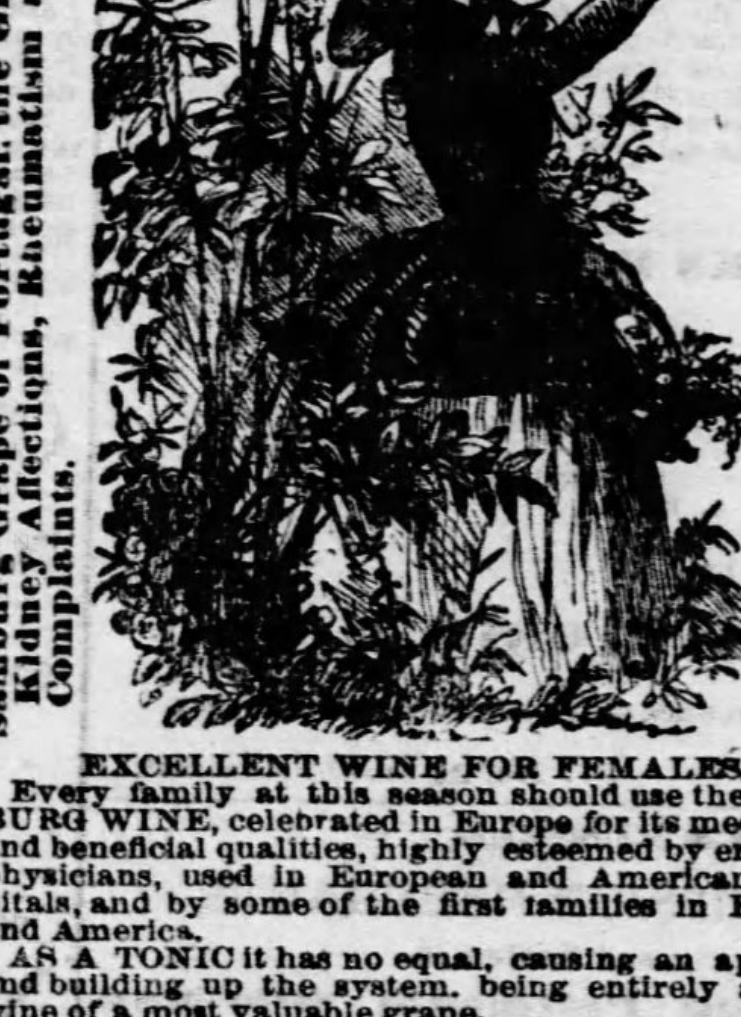
PROCLAMATION

BY THE
PRESIDENT!

It is ordered that one and all in want of
CLOTHING!
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
At Wholesale or Retail,
SHALL GO AND EXAMINE THE NEW OPENING
of
N. GROSSMAYER,
No. 47 Fifth street,
de21-1y OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18


Samburg Grape of Portugal, the Great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 1y-3taw.

FOR SALE—

A STEAM ENGINE,
12 horse power, suitable for pumping an Oil Well.
Enquire of Mr. E. ABEL,
ja2-1w Commercial office.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand, In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

PIANOS.

Bradbury.
Schomacker & Co

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PIANOS,
AMERICAN ORGANS,
and MELODEONS,

A choice lot just received at less than factory prices, from $375 to $1,000. Organs from $125 to $450. The BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO, Philadelphia,

PIANOS,

are acknowledged by the best musical talent of the country to be superior to all others in power, sweetness of tone and beauty of workmanship.
CALL, SEE, HEAR, AND BE CONVINCED.
WAMELINK & BARR,
de33-tf] 12 St. Clair street, near Suspension bridge.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Decker's Pianos.
BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.
se7

PIONEER

COAL COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital - - - - -	$150,000.
Shares, Each, - - - -	$10.00.
Working Capital - - -	$40,000,

The organization of this Company is based upon the ownership of the coal under 600 acres (and by examinations made by boring, &c., it is confidently assumed that the entire tract is underlaid with coal), situated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, and having a front of one-half mile on the Allegheny River, with the use of all the surface between the base of the hill and the river line, through which the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad runs the entire distance, affording sufficient space and excellent locations for two additional shafts and the necessary buildings belonging thereto, miners' houses, &c., for which surface a yearly rental of $100 is paid.

The total thickness of the vein of coal is eight feet three inches, and after making liberal allowance for bearings in, slate seam, &c., will leave about six feet pure coal, which will produce a much larger amount of merchantable coal to the acre than is ususually found in this vicinity, where the entire vein rarely exceeds five feet in thickness, and is frequently less. The quality of coal as ascertained by actual trial, and also by chemical analysis, is of superior quality, being free from sulphur or other substances usually found with coal, and which are objectionable.

The following is the report of Mr. OTTO WUTH, of this city, of an analysis made by him of coal from this property: "Contains neither sulphur, phosphorus, magnesia, nor alkalies; cokes well, and is to be considered a very superior coal" for manufacturing purposes.

The improvements now made, and on which have been expended some $30,000, are a shaft sixteen feet in diameter, with all necessary machinery for hoisting and for draining the mines, with an auxiliary engine, &c., to guard against accidents or contingencies which might arise to interfere with the operation of mining. Entries and air courses have been driven, pit tracks laid, rooms turned, and everything in such a state of forwardness that within a few weeks a very large amount of coal could be taken out daily. Pit cars and large cars for the transportation of coal to market, with necessary side tracks, turn outs, &c., are completed and in daily use. There are also eight houses for miners in course of construction, and nearly ready for occupancy.

There is at this time a considerable quantity of coal being taken out daily, and a good market is found for all that can be procured immediately on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; and the rapidly increasing number of manufacturing establishments and growing population in the part of the city and adjoining districts, through which the road passes, will continue to demand all the fuel which can be produced in the Valley of the Allegheny.

The capacity of the present shaft, &c., is estimated at about 10,000 bushels daily; which with two additional shafts and but little additional expense, could be increased three-fold.

The close proximity to the river, with good harbors, offer facilities rarely possessed for loading coal into flats and barges.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the following places:
Office of KING & PENNOCK, 29 Wood street.
Office of P. H. & W. MILLER, corner Third and Market streets, second story; and with
R. MILLER, Jr., at Western Insurance Company.
ja4-1w

ROBBINS'

HERMETICAL BARREL.

VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
163 Broadway, cor. Dey st., (Oil Depot, Jersey City,) NEW YORK, November 26, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary,*
158 Broadway.

We have received at our Yard at Penhorn City, New Jersey, an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels having the Brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Co." (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this cask shows it to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels of the invoice were in fair order, but had leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.
TREMBLEY, PHELPS & CO.

NEW YORK, October 28th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary,*
158 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 13th of October last, an envoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which were four barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order. No evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.
E. H. VALENTINE,
Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it, A HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of preparing Barrels by ROBBINS' method is very simple and cheaper than most other processes in use, and *is effectual.* Applications for Licenses for using the above process through LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO. For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had at our office.

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
No. 122 First street,
de20-1m PITTSBURGH.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, West side,
de13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
J. MESKIMEN, General Agent.
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
de26

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard. no7-1y

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oc2-1y No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
123 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.